

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

USSR DELEGATE ATTACKS CHINA IN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

OW120252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] United Nations, January 11 (XINHUA)--Representatives from the Third World as well as the Second World harshly rebuked the Soviet Union, a superpower, for its brutal invasion of Afghanistan, a small and non-aligned nation, as the emergency special session of the General Assembly continued to meet this morning. They declared that the international community could not condone such barbaric acts of aggression by the Soviet Union to impose its will on another nation with tanks and called on nations of the world to join in uniting for peace.

In his statement, the Soviet representative viciously attacked China and other countries in a vain attempt to create confusion and avoid being condemned for its naked aggression against Afghanistan. This despicable intrigue, however, could neither save the Soviet Union from being censured by the countries all over the world, nor cover its true features as a hegemonist power.

The session will continue this afternoon.

UN RESOLUTION CALLS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW150726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union suffered total defeat and a telling blow when a resolution "calling for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan" was adopted by a vote of 104 in favour (surpassing two-thirds of the total of the U.N. members voting), 18 against (including the Soviet Union) and 18 abstentions on the last day of the emergency special session of the General Assembly this afternoon.

The resolution, co-sponsored by 24 non-aligned and Third World countries, including Pakistan and Bangladesh, expressed "grave concern at the recent developments in Afghanistan and their implications for international peace and security" and "notes with profound concern the large outflow of refugees from Afghanistan." It "strongly deplores the recent armed intervention in Afghanistan," and "reaffirms that respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state is a fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations, any violation of which on any pretext whatsoever is contrary to its aims and purposes." It "calls for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside intervention, subversion or coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever."

It appeals to "all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country." It urges all parties concerned to assist in bringing about "conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes," and appeals to all states "to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees in co-ordination with the United Nations high commissioner for refugees." It requests the secretary-general to keep member states and the Security Council promptly and concurrently informed on the progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and calls upon the Security Council to consider ways and means which could assist in the implementation of this resolution.

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Before the voting, the Soviet representative once again made an aggressive statement in an attempt to influence and sabotage the voting, but to no avail.

The voting took place after a four-day heated debate, in which the session saw a strong denunciation and condemnation of the Soviet aggressor by an overwhelming majority of the total of seventy-five speakers. The participants pointed out that the massive Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had taken place in complete contravention of the principles of the U.N. Charter and in violation of the state sovereignty and national independence of Afghanistan and had endangered international peace and security in the region and aggravated international tensions. They stressed that the Soviet armed intervention, unless it was immediately terminated, would have far-reaching negative consequences for the region and the world.

During the debate, Cuba, Vietnam, and certain East European countries tried to justify the naked Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

The emergency special session of the General Assembly ended at 6:40 p.m. today.

CISM GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES IN BEIJING

Su Yu Speech

OW141612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--The 34th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) closed here this afternoon. Representatives of 56 countries attended the conference, the largest attendance since the council was founded 30 years ago. The six-day conference elected a new president and a vice-president and three new Executive Committee members. It also approved the C.I.S.M. sports calendars up to 1984. The delegates decided that 15 championships of military sports would be held in 1980, including cross country races, pentathlon, judo, boxing and track and field events.

In his closing address, the new president of the C.I.S.M., Major General M.S. Mokaddem of Tunisia, noted that the delegates would leave with happy memories of China. He wished China every success in its modernization drive.

China's vice-minister of national defence, Su Yu, congratulated the General Assembly on fulfilling its scheduled tasks. He said: "We are very happy to see that the C.I.S.M. has steadily grown in strength and hope that it will play an ever more positive role and make greater contributions to promoting military sports in the member countries, enhancing mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples and armed forces of various countries and safeguarding world peace. The vice-minister also denounced the Soviet Union which, he said, was energetically intensifying its invasion in Afghanistan in defiance of strong condemnation from more and more countries in the world.

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The 56 countries represented at the conference were (in alphabetical order according to their names in French): Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, the United States of America, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Upper Volta, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zambia and China. The invited representatives of Canada and Romania were also present.

The next annual General Assembly will be held in Venezuela in November this year.

Present at the closing ceremony were Li Da, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Lu Jindong, vice-minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese National Olympic Committee and president of the All-China Sports Federation.

Tomorrow (Tuesday), the delegates will visit a military unit in Beijing. The visitors will leave China after a sightseeing tour of Shanghai, Kunming, Guilin and Guangzhou.

Hua Guofeng Remarks

OW141722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met with the delegates to the 34th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Congratulating them on the successful conclusion of the General Assembly, Premier Hua said that the International Military Sports Council had over the past three decades made positive contributions to promoting mutual understanding and friendship among member nations and advancing military sports among the armed forces of various countries. He believed, he said, that through its friendly consultations and active contacts, the 34th General Assembly would have a far-reaching impact on the further development of sports in the armed forces of member countries, on the enhancement of unity and friendship among the armed forces and in safeguarding world peace. He asked the delegates to convey his regards to their state leaders upon their return home.

Referring to the Soviet Union's armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, Premier Hua Guofeng said that this brazen act of hegemonism was even worse than the Soviet Union's forced occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and had further revealed its true colours of social-imperialism. The invasion of Afghanistan was an escalation of Soviet foreign aggression and expansion, a wild provocation to the people in Asia and the rest of the world and a grave threat to world peace. This criminal act had already aroused heroic resistance by the Afghan people and strong condemnation in many countries, he said.

Major General M.S. Mokaddem of Tunisia, the new president of the C.I.S.M., thanked the Chinese leaders for their warm reception.

More than 200 people from 56 countries, including delegates and their wives, were present. Among them were former president of the C.I.S.M., Vice-Admiral Aldo Massarini of Italy, Vice-Presidents Colonel M.G. Dickson of Brazil, General Rene Bellamy of France and Commandant Moukori Mbappe of Cameroon, Executive Committee members Commandant Abdennour Bekka of Algeria, Admiral Ledesma Agustin Cesar of Argentina, C.I.S.M. Permanent Secretary-General Raoul Mollet of Belgium, and newly elected Executive Committee members Han Fodong of China, Brigadier General Daniel Chakbaz of Syria, Lieutenant Colonel A. Zechner of Austria as well as prominent figures who contributed to the founding and development of the C.I.S.M.

Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Xu Xiangqian, Vice-Premier Geng Biao, Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department Wei Guoqing, Vice-Minister of National Defence Su Yu, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department Wang Ping, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, Vice-Minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Lu Jindong, and Vice-Mayor of Beijing Bai Jiefu.

Closing Banquet; Xu Xiangqian Speech

OW141731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Xu Xiangqian said here this evening that the General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) was a positive contribution to the development of sports in the armed forces of member nations and to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship among the people and armed forces of various countries. The assembly, which witnessed the largest attendance since the council was founded thirty years ago, closed here this afternoon.

Speaking at a banquet given by the Ministry of National Defence in honour of the delegates to the General Assembly, the Chinese defence minister congratulated them on their "very successful" assembly. "The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army firmly pursue a foreign policy of opposing hegemonism and defending world peace, and are ready to develop friendly relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," he said. "In order to modernize our country, we need a peaceful international environment of a long duration. We are ready to expand friendly exchanges with the people and armed forces of other countries so as to increase mutual understanding, deepen friendship and defend world peace," he added.

He said the Soviet Union's armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan had "further revealed its true colours as social-imperialism and is a grave provocation to the people in Asia and the rest of the world. We hold that all justice-upholding countries and peoples should unite to firmly fight against the acts of aggression by Soviet hegemonism and make concerted efforts to safeguard world peace."

In reply, the newly-elected President of the C.I.S.M. Major General M.S. Mokaddem of Tunisia thanked China, the host country, for its efforts in accommodating and making possible the smooth going of the assembly. He expressed the belief that the participation of Chinese leaders and sportsmen in C.I.S.M. activities would heighten the prestige of the world-wide organization and would enable it to achieve its aim of contributing to universal peace through friendship. He wished the Chinese people and army every success in their modernization drive.

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Delegates and observers from 56 countries were present at the banquet. They repeatedly raised their glasses to the further development of friendship. A military band played selections of music from different countries. Present were Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence, Li Da, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and leading members of other departments.

WANG ZHEN DISCUSSES AMBER-1 CROSSING WITH ICAO OFFICIALS

OW131726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this afternoon met here with Dr. Assad Kotaite, president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and Mr. P.M. Peralta, regional representative of the organization's Far East and Pacific office. Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, was present. Dr. Kotaite arrived in Beijing on January 10 at the invitation of Director-General Shen Tu.

The two sides held discussions on the international air traffic service route Amber-1 which passes through China's air space over the South China Sea. They reached unanimous views favourable to the safety of international flights, navigation and economic operation.

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICS CONFERENCE OPENS IN GUANGDONG

OW051408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, January 5 (XINHUA)--One hundred and fifty physicists of Chinese nationality or Chinese origin from different parts of the world gathered at the hot-spring resort Conghua of southern China's Guangdong Province today to attend a six-day conference sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences on the theory of particle physics, a branch of frontier sciences in the study of high-energy physics.

Among the participants about fifty scholars are from America, Europe, Oceania, Southeast Asia and Hong Kong. Professors Tsung-dao Lee and Chen-ning Yang, Nobel Prize winners, are attending the conference.

Veteran physicist Zhou Peiyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said at the opening ceremony that the present conference would present new results, exchange new ideas, discuss on the possible future development and promote international contacts in the field of the theory of particle physics.

BRITAIN, U.S. DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT OF DIEGO GARCIA BASE

OW092159 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] London, January 9 (XINHUA)--Britain and the United States are discussing American proposals to develop naval and other facilities on Diego Garcia, a British island in the Indian Ocean, British officials said here today.

Diego Garcia has served as a communications and refuelling base for U.S. ships under an Anglo-American agreement. The U.S. Navy has been improving Diego Garcia to provide berthing for an aircraft carrier and a 12,000-foot (3,650 metre) airfield to handle big cargo planes as well as high performance fighter aircraft. The U.S. Government said three years ago that Diego Garcia was required to counter a growing Soviet threat in the Indian Ocean.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. STRENGTHENING MILITARY POWER

HK111041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 80 p 7 HK

[Article by Fang Min: "The United States Is Determined To Strengthen Its Military Power To Counter the Soviet Union"]

[Text] At the end of last year with the U.S.-Iranian crisis still remaining unsolved, the grave incident of the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan took place. The United States cannot but feel anxious about the turbulent situation in the Persian Gulf region and South Asia. After years of hesitation, the United States has decided to take measures to enhance its military strength and standing to counter the Soviet challenge. In connection with military strategy, this is a noteworthy move taken by the United States in entering the 1980's.

On 12 December last year, President Carter put forward a 5-year national defense program when discussing military and defense matters for the 1980's. At the same time, he also resolved to hasten the formation of a "rapid deployment unit" which can respond to conflicts that break out in various parts of the world. Closely on the heels of this, Secretary of Defense Brown announced and worked out plans for the formation of a special group comprising the three armed services. Afterward, a high-ranking U.S. delegation was sent to Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Kenya and Oman to cement closer military ties and secure the use of military installations. All this shows that the United States is taking steps to readjust its strategy.

In the midst of this bitter U.S.-Soviet contention, it does not seem strange for the United States, as one of the superpowers, to boost its military spending and enhance its military strength to protect its vested interests. However, out of differences in appraising the Soviet strategic intentions and haunted by memories of the Vietnam war, various people have disagreed on the question of military spending and other issues. Thus, the growth of U.S. military strength has been impeded in many ways.

The Soviet Union is currently strengthening its armed forces and fomenting disturbances all the way from the Horn of Africa to the west Pacific. Getting hold of important strategic points one after another, it is edging its way into areas vital to American interests. This has painfully awakened many people within and outside the U.S. Government to its current weak position. Hence, a clarion call has sounded for strengthening the American military force to counter the Soviet Union: "We cannot let things go on like this any longer!" The WALL STREET JOURNAL said: "It is high time for the President's foreign policy advisers, who formerly held widely divergent views on what attitude the United States should adopt toward Moscow, to take resolute action."

According to the Carter administration's defense budget, U.S. military expenditures will increase by an average of 4.85 percent per annum over the next 5 years. The U.S. defense spending for fiscal year 1981 will exceed \$157 billion, representing an (inflation-adjusted net) increase of more than 5 percent. Comments in the U.S. press have called this a "major change." From 1968 to 1976, the actual American military spending decreased yearly. Shortly after he assumed office, President Carter was also very hesitant on this question for some time. But in 1978, the attitude of the U.S. Government began to change. Especially at the NATO summit conference held in Washington, the United States and its West European allies agreed to bring about an actual annual increase of 3 percent in their respective military spending. Nevertheless, this figure has actually not been achieved so far in the United States due to inflation and other factors. Recently the United States decided to greet the convention of the 1979 winter session of the North Atlantic Council by taking the lead in augmenting its defense expenditures. The action is aimed at saving the United States from the consequences of a "crisis of confidence," which is affecting the American image in the eyes of its West European allies, as well as at restoring "the world leadership and influence" of the United States.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

TEXT

With regard to nuclear strength, the United States was once intoxicated with its nuclear superiority. When it was overtaken by the Soviet Union, it made every effort to maintain a nuclear "balance" and regarded the theory of "mutual assurance of destruction" as a magic formula (it thought that as long as it had the nuclear power which could be used as a threat to destroy an opponent's cities, the opponent would not dare launch a nuclear war). Therefore, it was interested in talks and slackened development of its nuclear strength. This situation continued to exist and the expenditures on nuclear weapons continued to be cut after Carter took the helm of government. However, the Soviet Union turned a deaf ear to this theory of the United States and vigorously developed its nuclear strength. As a result, the mainstay of the U.S. strategic nuclear strength--the land-based intercontinental missile--became vulnerable to attack. Moreover, the Soviet Union was in a position to outpace the United States in nuclear strength. In this situation, the United States began to see "the unfavorable trend which must be reversed." It reaffirmed that it must increase the ability of its nuclear weapons to "hit at military targets." It vigorously developed the MX mobile intercontinental missile along with cruise missiles and paid attention to improving its strategic nuclear forces to maintain the deterrence of its nuclear protective umbrella.

The Soviet Union stepped up its expansionist activities in Asia and Africa, making Washington see that, in a military confrontation in Europe, it would be more likely for the United States to meet direct or indirect Soviet challenges in the Third World regions. For this reason, while increasing military expenditures, the U.S. authorities attached great importance to the establishment of a "rapid deployment contingent."

It is reported that this "rapid deployment contingent" has been established to "enable the United States not only to cope with a military crisis with which its interests are closely concerned, but also to make a "preemptive response to prevent the occurrence of such a crisis." This contingent will comprise more than 100,000 men, with 3 Marine regiments (45,000 men) as its vanguard. When an emergency occurs, this contingent will be sent by plane to wherever it is needed to "make a response to crises in Asia, Africa and Latin America." Some officials say that it will be chiefly used to "protect the Middle East oil supplies against military threats."

Of course, a long-distance dispatch of 100,000 men is by no means easy. Apart from technical questions, opinions on the rapid deployment contingent diverge in the United States. For this reason, although the United States has been forced by the Soviet-U.S. contention to make up its mind to strengthen its military force, it will meet difficulties when it really takes action to do so.

U.S., TURKEY AGREE ON DEFENSE COOPERATION

OW110236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 10 (XINHUA)--Negotiations between the Turkish and U.S. Governments on an agreement for cooperation on defence and economy have been successfully concluded. U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter announced here today. Talks between the two sides on three supplementary agreements detailing the cooperation of the two countries in the areas of defence support, defense industry and installations also came to an end, he added.

He said that in response to this positive result, the Government of Turkey has extended the provisional status of the installations for 45 days as of January 9.

The texts of the four agreements were initialled this morning in Ankara by the heads of the two negotiating teams.

LAST LINE

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT SOVIET MILITARY STRATEGY

HK140922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 80 p 7 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO special commentator: "The Military Strategy of the Soviet Union for World Domination"]

[Text] For the past more than 10 years the Soviet Union has been carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and relying on its inflated military strength to step up external expansion. The events that have taken place recently in Afghanistan have established a precedent for the Soviet Union to send its troops directly into a Third World country. This portends the continued momentum of Soviet military expansion in the 1980's, which has already been fraught by flagrant adventures. This actual threat to world peace and stability cannot but excite world opinion and cause serious concern. Therefore, reviewing the Soviet Union's strategy and looking at the essence and intention of this strategy from the world situation as a whole will help us in assessing the changes in the situation of international strategy. It will also help us strengthen our struggle to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Establishing Military Forces That Generally Surpass the United States

The United States is the main opponent of the Soviet Union. In a certain sense, the history of the Soviet Union's building and developing of its armed forces over the past dozen years is actually the same as that of its arms race with the United States. What actually is the goal of the Soviet Union in this sustained and intense arms race? Is it to seek parity with or to gain superiority over the United States?

Judging from the developing of the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States in the past dozen years, we can see two unique characteristics.

One characteristic is the huge investment. In the 14 years from 1965 to 1978, actual Soviet military spending rose from \$32.6 billion to over \$120 billion, averaging an annual increase of about 8 percent (in the past 5 years it was about 5 percent). The actual U.S. military spending for the same period fell yearly and only started to increase after 1975 (less than 3 percent). Soviet military spending rose from 7 percent of the GNP in 1965 to about 9 percent in 1978, whereas that of the United States for the corresponding period fell from 8.4 percent to 5.3 percent. Since 1973, the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in military spending.

The other characteristic is fast development. In the period from 1956 to the signing of SALT I between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972, the Soviet Union deployed more than 180 ICBMs and more than 50 submarine launched missiles each year. In just 6 or 7 years, it gained numerical superiority in strategic missiles over the United States, was able to make up in quantity what it lacked in quality and turned its position of inferiority into one of parity. Since the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States entered into a new phase of rivalry for quality, the Soviet Union has mainly concentrated on the development of MIRVs and the improvement of missile accuracy, and the speed of its development has often exceeded Western estimates. What merits greater attention is that despite the saying that there is a gap between Soviet and U.S. military technology, the Soviet Union nevertheless leads the United States in certain concrete fields. For example, the Soviet "cool launching" technique for ICBMs and developments in the study and construction of interceptor satellites and particle beam weapons are already far ahead of those of the United States. The Soviet Union is also rapidly developing and catching up in some new fields developed by the United States, such as cruise missiles. Soviet output has far outstripped that of the United States in various types of conventional weapons, and the gap in quality is also slowly diminishing. In some cases the Soviet Union is leading the United States.

In short, the results of this arms race show that the superiority held by the United States in some spheres has once again been ended by the Soviet Union. Moreover, the Soviet Union is still maintaining and consolidating its superiority in these fields. The U.S. programs for the development and deployment of some weapons, such as the neutron bomb, for example, have often been met with a policy of containment in various circles at home and abroad and opposition from the Soviet Union, and their implementation has long been delayed. The Soviet Union, however, basically has no foreign or domestic interference and can fully concentrate on its own arms expansion program and quickly achieve results. The momentum of the Soviet Union that spares neither money nor effort has enabled it to quickly overtake the United States. In particular, after having succeeded in striking a military balance with the United States, it is still maintaining this momentum. This cannot help but make people conclude that the target of Soviet arms expansion is to overtake and surpass the United States in technology and quality and eventually wrest overall superiority from the United States.

Adopting the Strategy of Launching Preemptive Attacks

From the mid-1960's when Brezhnev came to power, and increasingly in the 1970's, a dominant characteristic Soviet foreign policy has been the pursuance of an offensive strategy of expansion all over the world. Commensurate with this, the Soviet Union has switched its defensive military strategy to an offensive one. In Soviet works on military affairs, it is clearly pointed out: "The Soviet military doctrine is of an offensive nature." "Soviet military strategy will be resolute, positive and offensive."

Of course, while pursuing an offensive strategy, the Soviet Union has not negated the necessity for preventive action. In particular, it has not given up its defense against nuclear attack. However, it believes that such defensive efforts aim mainly at strengthening the results of an offensive against the enemy. The basic emphasis is still on the decisive role of a strategic offensive.

One can find expressions of the offensive characteristics of Soviet military strategy in many aspects of the construction and development of its armed forces. Over the past 10 years or so, the basic orientation of Soviet military construction has been an all-round strengthening of offensive capabilities in all arms. The strategic missile corps, for instance, has focused on developing SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 multiple independently targeted ballistic missiles, increasing their accuracy and strengthening the capability for attack on U.S. military targets and especially on the "Minuteman" intercontinental missile. The army has switched over to T-72 tanks, BMP infantry combat vehicles and other new-type arms and equipment. The emphasis is on increasing its fire power, attack capability and mobility. While continuously developing the "D"-class ballistic missile nuclear submarines and SS-N-18 missiles, the navy has built the aircraft carriers "Kiev" and "Minsk", the nuclear-powered missile cruiser "Soviet Union", the warship "Ivan Rogov," and other large-sized surface vessels. The emphasis is on increasing its capability for attacks in the open sea. The air force has deployed the "Backfire" bomber, switched over to Mig-27s, Su-17s, Su-19s and other new-type strategic aircraft, and added to its Il-76s and other medium- and long-range transport planes. This has markedly increased its capabilities for long-range attacks, ground attacks and airlifts. In a word, after almost 10 years of effort, the Soviet Army has not only continuously maintained its traditional superiority in ground forces but also gradually made up its own shortcomings in strategic nuclear, naval and air forces. It has developed into a global armed force capable of initially meeting the varied needs of Soviet expansion.

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It may be recalled that in certain local conflicts in the past few years, such as the Middle East war in 1973, the Angola war in 1975 and the Ogaden war in 1977, the Soviet Union attracted attention by carrying out large-scale air and sea transportation. In a very short period it brought several tens of thousands of tons of arms and equipment to the countries concerned. It has thus once again demonstrated its capability to support a proxy war in the Third World. In its recent invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union had its giant transports make hundreds of sorties to that country in only a few days for the emergency airlift of large numbers of combat troops, arms and equipment, thus making it possible to take swift control of Kabul and overthrow the Amin administration by force. It is now continuing to send reinforcements by land and air to Afghanistan's borders with Iran and Pakistan in an attempt to quell at one stroke the resistance of the Afghan Army and people and bring the whole nation under military occupation. This demonstrates once again the Soviet combat effectiveness in mobile and land attacks on a neighboring country. It is more than obvious that the development of such an army can by no means be simply aimed at defense, but has been mainly created to meet the needs of attack.

Another outstanding feature of the Soviet Union's offensive military strategy is the emphasis laid on surprise and preemptive attacks as primary doctrine. They have openly declared: "Surprise attack is the most effective way of conducting future wars." "We should be prepared at all times to take preventive countermeasures against the aggressors' sinister acts." Based on such thoughts, the Soviet Union explicitly plans a surprise attack on the enemy for its various services and units prepare to carry out this plan in ordinary exercises and training. For example, Soviet strategic missile units have conducted their exercises mostly on holidays, frequently beginning at midnight or before dawn. Long-range aircraft also have mostly night exercises. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was a concrete, practical application of the surprise attack concept in conventional wars. In this action, the Soviet Union adopted its accustomed tactic of surprise attack and used talks as a means to make others relax their vigilance. On the grounds of carrying out exercises, it concentrated forces for a surprise attack with tanks and motorized units air dropped on a large scale. In only 6 hours it brought the main strategic points of Czechoslovakia under control. Within 3 days it completed its armed occupation of Czechoslovakia. It can be seen that the above doctrine guiding Soviet combat is virtually a replica of the German blitz strategy against the Soviet Union in the past, or under modern conditions, the offensive nature of Soviet military strategy and the aggressiveness of its foreign policy.

Preparing To Wage Different Types of War

In Khrushchev's time, the Soviet Union had once regarded nuclear war waged by means of rockets as the only type of war. It believed that "any war, even if it began as a conventional and nonnuclear war, would become a destructive nuclear war waged by means of rockets." However, during the Brezhnev period, it has gradually changed its original assessment about war by holding that "the type of war could be a nuclear war but also a conventional war; it could be a world war but also a limited war." Thus, the Soviet Union has not only affirmed the possibility of a conventional war, but also that of a limited nuclear war by dividing the nuclear war into types: Nuclear world war and limited nuclear war.

In view of the above assessment, the Soviet Union has changed its approach toward nuclear war. While basically it regards nuclear war as a means of deterrent to stop a nuclear war, it has made actual preparations for such a war if necessary. It is out of this consideration for making actual preparations for war that the Soviet Union has spared no effort to develop strategic nuclear weapons of an offensive nature. [paragraph continues]

It has also attached great importance to civil defense in its territory by adjusting the distribution of industries that can survive a nuclear war. In choosing targets for launching strategic attacks, it will concentrate on "wiping out the enemy's nuclear striking power and destroying large numbers of enemy troops and their military bases." This "mission" for the strategic rocket forces in fact follows the same strategy "for coping with military strength" proposed by the United States several years ago.

Generally speaking, the Soviet attitude toward conventional war has undergone the following process: From negative to positive, and from positive to the actual preparation. In Khrushchev's time, the Soviet Union had once negated the use of conventional war and thus slackened the development of conventional weapons. Since Brezhnev took power, especially since entering into the 1970's, the Soviet Union has obviously stepped up the actual preparations for conventional war. In the structure of its armed forces, the Soviet Union has adopted a principle of coordinated development of various services so as to secure the largest possible development of both its conventional forces and weapons. The Soviet Army has been reinforced by more than a million men in the past decade or so, with its ground forces numbering nearly 30 divisions and its tank corps greatly strengthened. In recent years the army has adopted a new establishment. It has increased the number of men and military equipment for all army divisions and has further increased their fire power, striking power and maneuverability. In maintaining the numerical superiority of the Soviet conventional forces and weapons over their Western counterparts, the Soviets have spared no effort to improve the quality of conventional weapons, such as stressing the importance of developing new conventional weapons and improving the existing ones. In military maneuvers, increasing emphasis has been placed on conducting simulated military operations that are nonnuclear in nature. From 1976 to 1978, approximately 80 percent of large-scale military exercises held by Soviet forces in Europe were nonnuclear in nature. The same is true with those conducted in Asia, where the percentage reached over 80. What is described above shows that the Soviet Union has attached great importance to actual preparations, whether they are intended for nuclear or conventional war. Its military strategy is based on preparations for waging both nuclear and conventional wars, preparations for wars that use any type of weapon. This strategy emphasizing actual preparations for waging different types of war clearly differs from the emphasis on deterrence in Khrushchev's time when nuclear war was waged by means of rockets.

Strengthening Global Military Deployment, Intensifying Southward Expansion

Owing to political, geographical and other reasons, the Soviet Union has had to strategically face the problem of having to fight on two fronts--an eastern front and a western one. Changes in the international situation in the past decade or so have rendered the problem more striking. At the same time, with the development of Soviet military strength, the sphere of activity of the Soviet troops has extended beyond the European and Asian continents--their traditional fields of activity. Hence, the new problem of how to expand southward and on the oceans has arisen. In this situation, how will the Soviet Union deploy its military strength? This is also an important strategic problem which faces the Soviet Union.

The Soviet troops make clear distinctions and stress in their deployment and activities to meet the needs of the differing Soviet strategic targets.

In Europe, the Soviet Union has amassed and deployed three-quarters of its total military strength totaling 3.2 million men or more. It has stationed 68 percent of its army, 70 percent of its navy and 74 percent of its air force and anti-air-raid forces in the European regions. Almost all its intermediate-range missiles are aimed at targets in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet land forces in Europe are organized into more than 110 divisions with more than 31,000 tanks and a strong armored force for launching a surprise attack. Its 31 army divisions in East Europe are its elite troops. All these divisions are kept at full strength, and 50 percent of them are tank divisions. In East Germany alone, it has amassed 10 tank divisions and 10 motorized infantry divisions, posing as a vanguard directly threatening the heartland of West Europe. For many years, the Soviet Union has given priority to supplying its troops in Europe with manpower and weapons. The Soviet army is organized chiefly according to the needs of its operations in Europe. In many of its large-scale military exercises, the Soviet army took West Europe as the imaginary target of a large-scale blitz attack by land. This reflects to a certain degree the intentions of its operations in the European war theater.

In Asia, the Soviet Union has stationed more than 1.1 million men or about one-quarter of its total military strength. Its army is organized into more than 50 divisions equipped with more than 14,000 tanks. The Soviet military strength in Asia is smaller in numbers, weaker as a shock force and slower in arms replacement than that in Europe. What deserves attention is that the Soviet Union established a new command organ and noticeably strengthened its navy in the Far East war theater in 1979. In 1978, it sent some submarines, large vessels capable of water-surface operations and auxiliary vessels from Europe. In 1979, it officially included the carrier "Minsk" in its Pacific fleet. Since the outbreak of our country's self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, the vessels of the Soviet Pacific fleet have stepped up their activities and gained the right to use the naval and air bases in Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. Moreover, it has started to deploy SS-20 intermediate range missiles in the Far East region. These Soviet war preparations in Asia are aimed not only at China but at the United States and Japan as well. The increase in Soviet naval strength and the stepping up of Soviet naval activities are chiefly aimed at the United States and Japan. These are a component of the Soviet Union's strengthened global military deployment.

On the southern front, that is, the flanks of the eastern and western fronts, the Soviet naval expansionist activities also are highly conspicuous. In this strategic direction, a prominent move of the Soviet Army is to snatch naval and air bases and step up naval deployment and operations. At present, the Soviet Union is keeping a permanent naval squadron of more than 50 vessels of various types in the Mediterranean Sea. Its naval fleet in the Indian Ocean usually has 20 vessels. The operations of these vessels are far busier than those of the U.S. Navy. Currently, the Soviet Union has gained the right to use more than 40 naval and air bases on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In a word, the emphasis of the deployment of Soviet troops is still placed on Europe. However, there is a tendency to adjust and strengthen their deployment in Asia, and Soviet expansion on the seas to the south is extremely brisk. Judging from the characteristics of the deployment and activities of Soviet troops, Europe remains the Soviet Union's main strategic target and Asia constitutes a secondary one. Under the present circumstances, when the state of military confrontation and stalemate in the European and Asian regions is difficult to break, the major move on the part of the Soviet Union has been to intensify its expansion southward. By using its vassal countries of Cuba and Vietnam to wage proxy wars and through direct military aggression, the Soviet Union has gradually expanded its spheres of influence and grabbed strategic points in an effort to establish a comparatively systematic network of covert military bases abroad. All this is aimed at closing in on the European and Asian continents from the sea and threatening strategic raw material supplies to the west and maritime traffic, so as to put the Soviet Union in a more advantageous position in its present contention and future war with the United States.

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Through the above analysis made from different angles, it is apparent to all that the Soviet military strategy serves its global offensive strategy of expansion. This strategy will continue to be pushed on in the coming period. This will eventually lead to great turmoil in the world situation and aggravate the danger of war. Generally speaking, the Soviet Union will continue to use "detente" as a shield and its strength as a backing and strive to achieve its objective of expansion without entering into a war. However, along with the intensifying contention between the Soviet Union and the United States and the deepening international crises, the Soviet Union will probably embark on naked and direct war adventures on a larger scale if there is a profitable opportunity to take advantage of. The people the world over should keep close watch on and seriously deal with this situation.

On the other hand, we certainly should not overestimate the Soviet strength. We should see that the Soviet Union has a number of major weak points strategically. It has wild ambitions, but its abilities are not equal to its ambitions. It has far-flung battle fronts so that it has too many things to take care of at the same time. At home it is beset with difficulties, such as declining economic growth and the deepening contradictions between nationalities. Its activities of aggression and expansion abroad are facing daily growing resistance. It is in a more disadvantageous position especially when the anti-hegemonic setup has taken shape and developed all over the world and the peoples of Third World countries are offering daily growing resistance. All these are important factors restricting the Soviet military strategy and hegemonic ambitions. For this reason, so long as the countries and peoples of the world remain vigilant against the Soviet military threat, strengthen their national defense step by step, close their ranks in a united struggle against hegemonism and adopt timely and resolute measures to deter the Soviet acts of aggression, they will be able to frustrate the Soviet strategy and contribute to the safeguarding of world peace and security.

SOVIET, FRENCH CP DISCUSS IMPROVING RELATIONS

OW111939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Moscow, January 11 (XINHUA)--The CPSU delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev during its talks with the visiting French Communist Party delegation led by its General Secretary Georges Marchais from January 8 to 10 had discussed ways and means of promoting relations and cooperation between the two parties.

Diplomatic circles here noted in the communique released yesterday the passage: "The building of socialism in many countries of the globe assumes various forms.... Traditions, national peculiarities and the state of affairs in each country are different. Therefore, problems are solved differently. This diversity... does not allow stereotyping and copying the experience of others."

These circles also observed that the French party delegation came here after the Political Bureau of the party issued a statement on Afghanistan in favour of the Soviet action.

The Soviet party attached much importance to the talks with the French party, which was indicated by the fact that Brezhnev had personally appeared at three sessions of the talks.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

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TEXT

RENMIN RIBAO LAUDS DPRK REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

OW150826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Lauds DPRK Leaders' New Proposal for Reunification"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--The recent proposal on the reunification of Korea raised to the south Korean authorities by Vice-President Kim Il and Premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok of the DPRK is another expression of the earnest desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland, pointed out the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary here today. In their letters to the South Korean authorities recently, the two DPRK leaders suggested that direct talks between the two sides be held at an earliest possible date in the interest the great cause of reunification. In addition to reiterating the reasonable proposal to hold an enlarged South-North political consultative conference, they also specified new suggestions to break through the present state of separation of the country and expressed their readiness for direct talks to exchange views with Kim Chong-pil, president of the South Korean ruling Democratic Republic Party; Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition South Korean "Sinmin" Party; and South Korean "Prime Minister" Sin Hyon-hwak. As for the meeting site, it could be in Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul, or even in a third country.

As is known to all, the paper pointed out, the Korean Workers' Party and President Kim Il-song have consistently advocated South-North contacts and dialogue so as to pave the way for the peaceful reunification of the country. Following the sudden death of Pak Chung-hui in October last year, it said, the Northern side initiated a proposal "to find a way out for the nation through the North-South cooperation and unity for the reunification of the country", and at the same time suggested that the two sides cooperate in the economic, cultural, educational, health and other fields. These suggestions will play a positive role in the promotion of independent and peaceful reunification which is fully in conformity with the desire of the Korean nation and the fundamental interests of the Korean people of all strata, the paper said.

Up to now, however, the South Korean authorities have not made any response in concrete action to the above suggestions, the paper pointed out. They still keep on suppressing patriotic personages and young students in South Korea who ask for democracy and freedom and advocate peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The paper warned that the South Korean authorities must not expect any good returns from their perverse measures. They should face squarely the various changes in the present situation and respond positively to the new proposal of the Northern side so that the peaceful reunification of Korea will be realized at an early date, the paper concluded.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION--A 22-member Japanese economic and trade delegation led by (Hiroaki Kitamura), chairman of Japan's Asian Exchange Association, arrived in Hefei, Anhui by train via Shanghai for a visit on 9 January. The delegation was met at the railway station by responsible persons from the departments concerned of the provincial people's government. In the evening, the delegation was received and feted by (Hou Yong), vice governor of the province. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW]

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TEXT

XINHUA ON SRV ATTEMPT TO FORM 'INDOCHINA FEDERATION'

OW112135 Beijing XINHUA in English 2115 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "'Indochina Federation' Without Signboard"]

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)--Recently, Vietnam called the foreign ministers of Laos and the Kampuchean puppet regime to a meeting in Phnom Penh and a "joint communique" was issued following the meeting. This is Hanoi's another step to establish an "Indochina federation". It puts up a dangerous signal that Hanoi is persistently serving the Soviet southward drive policy by aggravating further the situation in Southeast Asia and carrying out aggression and expansion against the ASEAN countries.

Owing to the bad reputation of "Indochina federation", the Vietnamese authorities refrained from exhibiting openly the ragged signboard although they did intensify their activities behind the scenes to rig up such a federation. The "joint communique" says: The question of Indochina federation has become a thing of the past together with the end of the French-ruled Indochina. Meanwhile, the communique claims, "the militant solidarity between the three peoples has been further consolidated and developed", and it has turned into a "great common strength". It adds, "All the three parties are resolved to strengthen the militant solidarity, great friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the three nations", "the presence of the Vietnamese People's Army in Kampuchea and Laos" "is very necessary"; "nobody has a right to meddle in it"; "the three ministers decided to meet at definite times to exchange views on matters of common concern". From these above-mentioned points, it is not so difficult to see that the Vietnamese authorities will implement "an integration" of Indochina militarily, politically and diplomatically so as to increase "the great common strength". It seems that an "Indochina federation" without a signboard will simply come out at any moment.

The master of the sinister (?plan) is Hanoi. But who is the backstage boss? The answer can easily be found in the "joint communique". It states, the Soviet Union is "the most reliable mainstay of the three peoples." All the three parties are determined to make "a positive contribution to peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia", "with the "assistance and support of the Soviet Union".

As for how to "make contributions", the joint communique did not furnish details, but gave some hints between the lines. Though it is precisely Vietnam that has massed its troops along the Thai-Kampuchea border, constantly intruded into Thai territory, and directly jeopardized Thailand's sovereignty and security, the "joint communique" countercharges that "the cause of instability on the Thai-Kampuchean border" lies in the fact that Thailand has been "made use of" to sabotage Kampuchea's sovereignty and security. The "joint communique" also attacked the draft resolution on the Kampuchean situation sponsored by the ASEAN countries and adopted at the U.N. General Assembly recently, as well as the discussion on the Kampuchean problem at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, accusing them as acts "against the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination". It asserts in a threatening tone that the above resolution and discussion "have failed to cause any change" in favour of the ASEAN countries.

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This means that in order to realize "peace, stability and prosperity" of Hanoi's brand in Southeast Asia, all the Southeast Asian countries should change their course and take orders from Hanoi and accept the accomplished fact of Vietnamese troops' occupation of Laos and aggression against Kampuchea. Thus, an "Indochina federation" without a signboard will proceed to "discuss the establishment of a Southeast Asian region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity" with other Southeast Asian countries. That is to say, with the so-called "common strength" of the three Indochina countries built up, Hanoi will as its next step try to bring the whole Southeast Asian region into the orbit of the bloc headed by the so-called "most reliable mainstay". Through the "joint communique", one can clearly see the strategic designs of both Moscow and Hanoi.

MALAYSIAN MINISTER REPORTS ON VISIT TO SRV

OW111916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 11 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said here this afternoon that his discussions with Vietnamese leaders were necessary and valuable, but he added there were differences of views on the problems in the region.

Talking to reporters on his way back home after his visit to Vietnam, he said, "My visit to Hanoi is to strengthen bilateral relations between Malaysia and Vietnam and also to bring about better understanding for peace and stability in the region of Southeast Asia." He said that he had discussions with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Minister of State Nguyen Co Thach on the Kampuchean question but they had different views on that.

When asked about the prospect of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, he said, "We have given views on this and we have different views on this."

He noted that he had conveyed to the Vietnamese leaders the stand of ASEAN and the ASEAN preparedness for having a dialogue with Vietnam. But he declined to elaborate.

"I never talked about a non-aggression treaty with the Vietnamese," he added.

VODK SAYS KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS HIT SRV AGGRESSORS

OW141210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas are continuing to attack Vietnamese aggressor troops in Battambang and other provinces, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese troops have been attacked constantly since the end of last year by the guerrillas at Bavei, Mong, Pailin and Samlot districts of Battambang Province. They suffered a number of casualties and lost a quantity of weapons and other military materials. A Vietnamese armoured vehicle was exploded on January 8 by mines laid by the guerrillas. Earlier on January 3, the guerrillas blew up an enemy munition storage.

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The guerrillas launched an attack on the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Upper Svay District of Siemreap Province last December 28, killing and wounding over 70 enemy men and liberated eight villages. On last December 18, a group of Vietnamese aggressors including a company commander were killed or wounded by mines at Sangkom Thmei District, Preah Vihear Province. The Vietnamese troops were also hit by the guerrillas in places in southwest region on last December 11.

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN BEIJING

Pech Cheang Banquet

OW121842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)--Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Pech Cheang and his wife Yong Yem gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean National Army, which was formerly known as the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. Among the guests were Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea.

In his toast, ambassador Pech Cheang recalled the course of struggle traversed by the National Army over the past 12 years. Sternly denouncing the Le Duan clique in Vietnam for its barbarous war of aggression against Kampuchea, Ambassador Pech Cheang pointed out that this war of genocide was causing untold suffering to the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean nation as a whole. "At present," he continued, "the armed forces and civilians in the various base areas in Kampuchea are studying and implementing the new principles and policies adopted by the government. Under the banner of people's war, they are resolved to use the tactics of guerrilla warfare to wear down and annihilate the enemy's forces and finally drive the aggressors out of Kampuchea."

Ambassador Pech Cheang expressed his wish that the revolutionary friendship between the people and armed forces of Kampuchea and China would be strengthened and continue to grow.

In his toast at the banquet, Chi Haotian, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extended his festive greetings and respects to the Kampuchean National Army. Paying tribute to the Kampuchean Army, he said: "In face of the bloody war of aggression against Kampuchea launched brazenly by the Vietnamese authorities, the Kampuchean National Army and people, led by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, shouldered the arduous task of national salvation and upholding state independence and have fought valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors." "The just struggle waged by the Kampuchean Army and people has not only rained blows on the Vietnamese aggressor troops, but also checked the expansionist drive in Southeast Asia of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists, contributing greatly to the safeguarding of peace and stability in the region."

Chi Haotian expressed the belief that the Kampuchean armed forces and civilians, guided in action by the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union, would unite with all the patriotic and democratic forces that can be united with, persevere in a protracted people's war, and win final victory in the war against Vietnamese aggression.

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PLA Academy Meeting

OW150337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan--A certain academy under the armored corps of the Chinese PLA held a grand meeting on 14 January to warmly celebrate the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean National Army. Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China Pech Cheang was invited, and he delivered a report to more than 1,000 teachers and cadets.

Wang Guangde, the academy's political commissar, was the first to speak at the meeting. He said: The Kampuchean National Army, under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party, won a great victory in the liberation of all of Kampuchea through protracted armed struggle. It now shoulders the sacred tasks of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors, saving the nation and safeguarding national independence. Wang Guangde said: The Kampuchean people's just struggle is a component of the world struggle against hegemonism. Their struggle is winning understanding, sympathy and support from more and more countries and people in the world. The Chinese people resolutely support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle and will contribute to further strengthening the militant friendship of the peoples and armies of the two countries.

In his report at the meeting, Ambassador Pech Cheang briefed those present on the heroic, indomitable struggle of the Kampuchean Army and people against the Vietnamese aggressors and denounced Vietnam's Le Duan clique for committing monstrous crimes in Kampuchea. Ambassador Pech Cheang said: The Kampuchean Army and people have waged an indomitable struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors over the past year. As a result, Vietnam's strategy for "fighting a quick battle to force a quick decision" and for swallowing Kampuchea has suffered an ignominious defeat. He pointed out: This victory is a result of the Kampuchean Army and people resolutely fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield. At the same time, this victory is inseparable from the support, encouragement and sympathy of the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people the world over.

Ambassador Pech Cheang said: In order to save the Kampuchean nation and people, the Kampuchean National Army, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, is determined to accomplish the mission entrusted to it by our nation--to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

Lin Bin, deputy commander of the PLA Armored Corps, attended the celebration meeting.

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN MEETS SINGAPORE GUESTS

OW101623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this afternoon met with Mr. Tan Keong Choon, vice-president of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and his party. After the meeting, Vice-Premier Wang Zhen gave a dinner for them. Present on both occasions were Rong Yiren and Lei Renmin, chairman and vice-chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

XINHUA: AFGHAN RESISTANCE AGAINST SOVIET INVASION CONTINUES

OW141536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Guerrilla activities are being carried out everywhere in Afghanistan to resist Soviet occupation troops, according to Western news reports. The guerrillas have developed rapidly numbering tens of thousands. They are active mainly in the vicinity of Soviet-occupied strategic cities and towns and along highways. Controlling and cutting off highways, the guerrillas have created enormous difficulties for the Soviet invaders. Fighting is still going on between Muslim guerrillas and the Soviet-led Afghan troops in Jalalabad, 45 miles from the Pakistan border, despite the presence of an estimated 1,000 Soviet troops there.

Local residents said the Soviet troops never venture forth from their barracks because anti-Russian sentiment runs high in the town.

Most of the fighting in the Jalalabad area is concentrated on the town of Surkhrod just southwest of Jalalabad, where local guerrillas keep attacking the Soviet troops. "Every night there is fighting, sometimes here, sometimes there," a foreigner said. "They work by day and at night they are guerrillas." "They are putting up a very good show," the foreigner said. "But when they are put under pressure they just disappear into the mountains. They hit and run." In addition, the guerrillas knocked out the pylons that carry electricity from hydroelectric projects on the Kabul River to Jalalabad for a total of five days.

Along the strategic road between the Salang Pass, 120 kms north of Kabul, and Kunduz on the Soviet border, Muslim rebels and local people attacked the Soviet soldiers who had pitched tents and set up camps. Muslim guerrillas were also reported to have blown up a major bridge over the Dooshi River near Baghlan, and cut the Kabul Road in several areas.

XINHUA DESCRIBES KABUL 11 JAN PRISON RIOT

OW122136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2101 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)--Several thousand Afghan people yesterday broke in the Pol-e-Charki prison, some 25 kilometres east of Kabul, in an attempt to release political prisoners who remained behind bars, according to western news agency reports.

Earlier that morning, thousands of people gathered outside the main gate of the jail for the promised third day of the release of political detainees. When they saw so few detainees were released and did not find their relatives or friends, the crowd were soon swarming around the gate. Several climbed the tall iron gate. Seeing the Afghan police did not intervene at this point, the crowd broke into the jail. Soon the people came out with a group of inmates who had been held in the cellars. Young people on the rooftops began shouting slogans which were taken up by the crowd. Suddenly the thorn picked up the chant, "Down With the Russians." Many people headed for the gate with the detainees they had found. It was then that about a dozen shots were fired, either by the Afghan or Soviet forces guarding the exit. One young man was killed and another seriously wounded. A few prisoners managed to slip out to freedom, but the others were rounded up and pushed back inside.

Foreign journalists who witnessed the scene reported that "at noon, thousands of silent 'demonstrators' who had not been able to get out were being held inside Pol-e-Charki and three new Soviet machineguns were trained on the main gate."

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Quoting a senior American official, AP reported today that the Soviets have mounted an "extremely brutal" military campaign in Afghanistan designed to "exterminate those who oppose them". About 300 Afghan political, religious and military leaders have been executed in the "organized and methodical" Soviet campaign, the official said.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

OW121916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 12 (XINHUA)--President Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed the need at the moment for "complete national unity" and asked the people to unite and be prepared to make every sacrifice for the honour of Islam and the defence of Pakistan, according to an APP report today.

Addressing the notables of Malakand Division, including the newly-elected chairmen and vice-chairmen of the district councils in Saidu Sharif this morning, President Ziaul Haq said that a superpower had taken over Afghanistan on the pretext that the Afghan Government had invited it, but the influx of Afghan refugees to Pakistan, whose number now went up to over 430,000, showed the reaction of the Afghan people to the foreign intervention. He warned that the Soviet borders had now been pushed to Rokham, Afghanistan and Chaman of Pakistan. He said he would have a meeting in a few days with the representatives of different walks of life to work out a national response to the present situation.

He went on to emphasize that no nation can be saved by any outside power unless it helps itself. It is the people of the country, their love of independence and integrity and their willingness to make sacrifices that can help preserve freedom and integrity of this country.

"Firm faith in the Islamic ideology and self-reliance were the best guarantee for the integrity and stability of our country in the present most critical situation it is facing," the president said.

INDIRA GANDHI SWORN IN AS INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW141304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Indira Gandhi was sworn in as India's prime minister in New Delhi this morning to replace Chaudhury Charan Singh following the Congress Party victory in the recent general election, according to news reports reaching here. 13 other cabinet ministers were also sworn in on the same occasion. Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy administered the oaths of office.

This is the second time that Indira Gandhi assumes power as prime minister. She was prime minister during 1966-1977, but stepped down after her Congress Party was defeated by the Janata Party in the general election in March 1977.

It is reported that the primary task facing Mrs. Gandhi as prime minister would be to revitalize the country's economy. An UPI report said, "Mrs. Gandhi's first acts as prime minister will be to remove bottlenecks in the transportation, industrial and energy sectors caused by months of neglect while the previous government wrestled with political problems during the unprecedented national crisis."

RENMIN RIBAO ANALYZES RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

HK150635 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 80 p 7 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO article by Xu Dewen: "Twists and Turns and a Breakthrough--An Analysis of the Developments in Rhodesia"]

[Text] At 1200 GMT on 21 December 1979, in the "Long Hall" of London's Lancaster House, representatives from England, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and Rhodesia signed a peace agreement on Rhodesia which includes documents such as "the independence constitution," "pre-independence arrangements" and a "cease-fire agreement." The London conference, convened for the sake of solving the Zimbabwe Rhodesia problem, had faced grave difficulties from its opening on 10 September to the solemn peace signing on 21 December. It can best be said that "a deadlock had developed at one time but a way was finally found out of the stalemate." The three parties to the conference had come to a deadlock on how to solve the problems, but differences were ultimately overcome and an agreement was reached.

The main points on the document signed by the three sides are: First, Rhodesia will become a new and independent country through the transfer of powers from the originally ruling white minority to an elected black majority rule; second, in the transitional period before independence, Britain will send a governor to Rhodesia to exercise power and make arrangements for the election; and third, a cease-fire will be arranged. A 1,200-man monitoring force drawn from five Commonwealth countries will be sent to maintain the cease-fire. Armed forces from both sides will cease fighting and be confined to designated areas. This should be completed by 4 January 1980.

On 12 December, the new British governor, Lord Soames, arrived in Salisbury to take control of the Rhodesian Government and shoulder the responsibility of monitoring the cease-fire and supervising the election. On 21 December, the UN Security Council passed a resolution to terminate economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The Commonwealth monitoring force began arriving in Rhodesia on 27 December to monitor the cease-fire. By the afternoon of 5 January 1980, there were already 17,000 guerrilla fighters of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe gathering at the assembly points assigned to them. The cease-fire agreement was being implemented.

The two sides who had fought each other in battles have been able to arrive at a peace agreement at the conference table because the various parties concerned have made some concessions over some problems. With the support and aid provided by the African front-line states, the Patriotic Front for many years had fought an armed struggle against the racist Rhodesian Government, which was hard hit. However, in the course of the struggle, they also recognized reality and admitted that it was beyond their capacities within a short period of time to completely rely on armed tactics to thoroughly destroy the military forces of Smith-Muzorewa. To gain independence for Zimbabwe as swiftly as possible and achieve black majority rule, the Patriotic Front is willing to use the current favorable situation and agree to the British-sponsored negotiations so that the independence problem can be impartially and reasonably solved. This is an important reason for the success of the conference.

A breakthrough was also brought about at the London conference because Britain and the United States vigorously fought to peacefully solve the Rhodesian problem because of their own immediate concerns and strategic interests. Under the banner of supporting the struggle for liberation of southern African nations, the Soviet Union has in recent years actively put its foot in southern Africa. If the southern African problem is not swiftly solved, particularly the Zimbabwe problem, the flames of war in this area will possibly spread. [paragraph continues]

This would provide the Soviet Union or its mercenary army with an opportunity to step in. In view of this, and to stabilize the situation in southern Africa, check Soviet expansion and infiltration and preserve the established interest of the Western countries, Mrs Thatcher, since assuming office as the British Prime Minister last May, placed this knotty question on the agenda of the British Government as a major issue to be discussed. Last August, when the 22d Commonwealth prime ministers' was being held in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, she repeatedly and secretly held consultations with some Commonwealth African states. She decided that Britain should again bear the responsibility of a suzerain state to convene and preside over a constitutional conference on Rhodesia and resort to peaceful means in solving the Rhodesian problem. The British intention has received support and agreement from many African states. The frontline states proposed that the conference "could only succeed not fail." This is another crucial reason for the success of the London conference.

In Rhodesia, since Muzorewa pushed the Patriotic Front aside and unilaterally assumed power by organizing a government for "internal solution," Zimbabwe had not been recognized by countries throughout the world and was subject to international economic sanctions. In Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Armed Forces rose up in stiff resistance against the government. Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, it was having a hard time. As the one in office, Muzorewa also wanted to extricate Zimbabwe from this predicament. With the hope that he would be elected to power again, he consented to the British-sponsored constitutional conference. This is undoubtedly a factor underlying the agreement reached at the London conference.

Viewing Rhodesia's development prospects, the problems the people are concerned with are: Can the peace agreement be effectively and smoothly carried out and will the various political forces start a civil war again? An optimistic view is that the peace agreement has already been accepted by the various parties directly involved. With support from the frontline African states, member states of the Commonwealth and the United States, it has a relatively broad basis. Provided that Britain treats the various political forces equally, pushes the various sides forward to seriously implement the agreement and warns the racist forces and all other external forces against any activities that will foment discord, and provided that the Patriotic Front can unite as one, it will be possible for the peace agreement to be implemented. Another not so optimistic viewpoint holds that the hard-line forces among the Rhodesian whites will refuse to step down from the stage of history on their own accord. They will make a last-ditch struggle and offer stiff resistance. The day the agreement was signed, the head of the Rhodesian military forces Peter Walls arrogantly stated that: If the result of the election was disadvantageous to them, Rhodesia would have to fight a civil war. The head of the racist South African power, Botha, warned that: "If a government which the people are not happy with" emerges, South Africa will "not sit idly by." He "may send his troops across the Limpopo River." Three days after the signing of the agreement, Mugabe, leader of the Patriotic Front, surprisedly was attacked by a ruffian. Moreover, the fact that the Rhodesian Government continued to increase its defense spending and expand its actual strength during the days of negotiations has "cast a gloomy shadow" on the prospects for peace. The viewpoint that will tally with the actual situation after all will depend on the development of events in the days to come.

XINHUA REPORTS LARGE-SCALE ARRESTS IN CUBA

OW121816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)--About 2,000 to 3,000 people were arrested in Cuba over the past few days, according to Western news agencies reports from Havana. Diplomatic officials in Havana believed that the arrests may be related to anti-government leaflets and slogans in residential areas in the capital. Meanwhile, the police tightened its control over the city and stopped and inspected all vehicles on the road.

CUBA CONDUCTS MAJOR GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

OW121817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)--Nine ministries have been dissolved and more than ten ministers replaced in a major cabinet reshuffle in Cuba for years, according to a report from Havana. [sentence as received] This was announced on January 10 in a State Council resolution signed by Fidel Castro.

On the same day, a decree signed by Fidel Castro proclaimed a new division of labour among the members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers. Assisted by his younger brother Raul Castro, first vice-president of the council, Fidel Castro, president of the council, is in charge of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Culture. Vice-president of the Council Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will be responsible for the State Economic Collaboration Committee, Foreign Ministry, External Trade Ministry and the National Bank of Cuba.

In a government reshuffle less than a month ago, the ministers of the interior, transport, public health and construction were replaced. Western news agencies pointed out that the current reorganization means tighter control of the state apparatus and an attempt to get the country out of its present economic straits. The nine dissolved ministries include the ministries of power industry, chemical industry and construction materials.

The newly-appointed ministers include Minister of Justice Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Minister of Sugar Industry Diocles Torralba Gonzalez and Minister of Agriculture Arnaldo Milian Castro. The 11 dismissed ministers include Minister of External Trade Marcelo Fernandez Font, Minister of Justice Armando Torres Santrayll and President of the State Labor and Social Security Committee Oscar Fernandez Padilla.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS BOOKS--Beijing, 10 Jan--Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies presented China's Institute of International Relations for Training Cadres with a collection of Canadian books at a reception here this afternoon. The over 40 books cover such topics as Canadian history, politics, economics, foreign relations and military affairs. Presenting them to Chen Zhongjing, president of the institute, Ambassador Menzies expressed the hope that this collection of books would help promote the study of international relations in China, as well as further the Chinese people's understanding of Canada. Chen Zhongjing thanked the ambassador for the gift and looked forward to Sino-Canadian cooperation in the study of international relations. Han Xu, director of the Department of American and Oceanian affairs of the Foreign Ministry, attended the reception. A documentary film, "Here Is Canada", was shown at the reception. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW]

DENG XIAOPING CONGRATULATES OVERSEAS PHYSICISTS ON CONFERENCE

OW141900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this evening met with and later gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of the more than forty visiting physicists who attended the conference on theoretical particle physics held in Guangzhou from January fifth to tenth. The conference was sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Vice-Premier and President of the Academy of Sciences Fang Yi was present. Vice-Premier Deng congratulated the physicists on the successful holding of the conference. He said: "The academic exchanges carried out over broad areas at the Guangzhou conference on theoretical particle physics and the satisfactory results achieved have promoted mutual understanding and deepened the friendship between scholars at home and abroad.

He thanked professors Tsung Dao-lee and Chen-ning Yang, Nobel Prize winners, for contributing to the preparatory work and successful holding of the conference.

Referring to research work in particle physics in China, Vice-Premier Deng said: "In the 60's China devised the hadron model. But the gang of four interrupted research work. Research work on particle physics was restored only after the downfall of the gang of four. So there is still a fairly big gap between us and advanced world levels both in depth and width. In order to raise the level of research we have to speed up our research work and constantly learn from the advanced experience of other countries. We can send students abroad and we also welcome you to come to China for academic exchanges at any time."

During the banquet Professor Chen-ning Yang expressed admiration for the hard working spirit of Chinese scientists. He said he felt that their spirit should be commended by the Chinese people and government as well. Attending the meeting and banquet were physicists from America, Europe, Oceania, Southeast Asia and Hong Kong. Among them were professors Tsung-dao Lee and Chen-ning Yang, Doctor Hong Mo Chan from the European Organization for Nuclear Research, physicist Yuau-wa Chan from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and physicist K.K. Phua from Singapore.

Also present on the occasion were Vice-Presidents of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Li Chang, Zhou Peiyuan, Yan Jici, Qian Sanqiang and Hu Keshi.

BOARD OF REGENTS ESTABLISHED FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE UNIVERSITY

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Fujian, January 14 (XINHUA)--Zhuang Xiquan was elected chairman of the Board of Regents of the Overseas Chinese University in Quanzhou, Fujian Province.

The university which specially enrolls Overseas Chinese students from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as children of returned Overseas Chinese, was founded in 1960. It was closed for a dozen years and only reopened two years ago.

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Courses include mathematics, physics, chemistry and civil engineering. The student and faculty body is over 1,100.

Zhuang Xiquan, a vice-minister of the Commission of the Overseas Chinese Affairs in the 1950's, is currently vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the All-China Federation of Overseas Chinese Affairs. Vice-chairmen of the board include Wang Kwang-cheng, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Kan Wen Fang, chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents and leaders of national and provincial offices of Overseas Chinese affairs. Letters of appointment were sent to the 45 members of the Board of Regents. The letters were signed by Liao Chengzhi, director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, and Ma Xingyuan, governor of Fujian Province.

OVER 61,000 TEACHERS PROMOTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

OW130818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA)--61,300 teachers in China's institutions of higher learning, over one-third of the total, have been given new titles since the middle of 1978.

According to the Department of Education, this figure includes 1,000 professors, 6,000 associate professors and 54,000 lecturers. The newly-promoted professors and associated professors, most of whom have been engaged in teaching for more than 30 years, are a leading force in education and science in China. The new lecturers have been trained since liberation and comprise the basic contingent for classroom instruction, compilation of teaching materials and scientific research. All 1,099 new lecturers in Qinghua University teach at least one course or are engaged in scientific research.

Before receiving a title, the person is evaluated by a departmental and then a university council of professors, specialists and lecturers. For professors and associate professors, the title must be authorized by municipal, provincial or regional departments. The promotion of teachers in institutions of higher learning which was stopped for over a decade during the Cultural Revolution has been done by stages and in groups according to a State Council document issued in March 1978.

'LIVING BUDDHA' BECOMES ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN BEIJING

OW140814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--A Tibetan scholar, who was known in his youth as a living Buddha, was recently made an associate professor at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing for his achievements in the research of Tibetan culture. Tongga Losang Chilai, aged 52, is now a teacher in the institute's Department of Minority Languages and Literature.

Formerly called Dagwa, Tongga was from a poor tailor's family in Mainling area east of Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region. His name was changed to Tongga when he was seven years old and recognized as the "reincarnation" of the late living Buddha Tongga of the temple nearby.

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As a teenager, Tongga learned the Buddhist sutras first in his home town and then in the theological schools of the famous Sera and Daipung monasteries in Lhasa. At the age of 21, he was given the title of doctor for his exceptional ability in religious studies. Tongga is also an accomplished scholar in the fields of Tibetan history, art and literature, medicine, temple fresco, music and astronomy. He is an authority on ancient Tibetan works unearthed in the Dunhuang grottoes in Gansu Province, north-west China.

First invited to teach in the institute in 1960, Tongga wrote a dozen books in his spare time, including: "Tibetan Historical Chronicles," "The Terminology of Tibetan Historical Documents," "A Preliminary Study of Tibet's Theocracy" and "A History of the Potala Palace." During the Cultural Revolution, Tongga was forced to return to Lhasa and deprived of research facilities, and his collection of 30,000 volumes of Tibetan classics and other materials was thrown into the river. He was forced to do physical labour during the day, but he continued his writing and studies at night. The downfall of the gang of four in October 1976, brought him back to Beijing.

He told XINHUA that he planned to finish his book "The Foundation of Tibetan Religious Philosophy" during the coming winter vacation. "I am still energetic," he said. "I'll contribute my share to the country's four modernizations and the flourishing of Tibetan culture."

CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY TO COVER 'POLITICAL RISK'

OW110404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Insurance Company has added two new categories of coverage, one against "contract failure" and the second against "political risk", reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. These services have been initiated according to international practice and at the request of foreign businessmen, says the report. Under the "contract failure" clause, the insurance company will compensate losses caused by failure in fulfillment of contract. Losses incurred through such things as wars, riots, or government requisition, confiscation or restrictions are covered under the "political risk" clause. However, government requisition, confiscation or restrictions in response to actions by the insured or his representative that violate the law will not be compensated. In an accompanying article, the Chinese People's Insurance Company explains the scope of its business and points out that insurance is a necessity in economic relations with foreign countries.

'HARD-BONE 6TH COMPANY' RECEIVES WARM GREETING IN ANHUI

OW150153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0312 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Zhang Peicai and Xia Jie, and XINHUA reporter Bai Qingshan: "Friendship is as Close as Fish and Water--On the 'Hard-Bone 6th Company' Cherishing the People"]

[Excerpt] Hefei, 14 Jan--On the afternoon of 24 November last year, a jubilant atmosphere prevailed at the entrance of the village of the Wangdaqiao production team in Guangde County, Anhui.

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Amid gongs, drums and firecrackers, team leader Chen Dahua, on behalf of all the team members, presented the 6th company of a certain PIA unit with a bright red silk banner bearing the words "The Army and the People Are One Family, and Their Friendship Is as Deep as the Sea."

This company arrived in Anhui from the suburbs of Hangzhou for military training, and it stayed with the Wanqdaqiao production team for 7 days. The company's commanders and fighters marched several dozen li daily and had only a short rest at the site where they took up quarters. However, they still did a lot of good work for the team members, who did not know the company was the renowned "Hard-Bone 6th Company" even after they had departed.

GALA MEETING SHOWS UNITY BETWEEN ARMY, UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

OW110524 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, commanders and fighters of the 4th Communications Company under the PIA's 2d Artillery Command and teachers and students of the Chinese People's University's Department of Agricultural Economy recently gathered at a gala meeting.

During the meeting, the commanders and fighters cordially conversed with the teachers and students. They said the university students who came from various parts of the country and the PIA fighters who came from all corners of the motherland are united in their goals and their resolutions are identical since they are undertaking the new Long March. We must unite, look forward and work hard together to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

The gala meeting demonstrated the friendship between the fighters and students, who showed consideration and care for one another. When comrades of the 4th Company learned that the students suffered a housing shortage, they tried their best to offer their living quarters to the students while they would live in temporary tents. Usually, the students have to pass through the company's barracks to take their meals at the dining hall, but they took a different route to the dining hall so they would not disturb the communications fighters, who might have been resting after arduous duties.

During the gala meeting, some read their poems and sang songs while others performed their own programs. This fully demonstrated the common desires and determination of the young people of the new era to build and defend our lovely motherland.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY ESTABLISHES SAFETY INSPECTION BODIES

OW140630 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] This station reports that the Ministry of Coal Industry held a telephone conference this afternoon. During the conference, it called on the broad masses of staff members and workers on the coal front throughout the country to immediately launch a mass movement to achieve a 100-day accident-free period in production and to adopt strong practical measures to create a new situation in which safety in production prevails.

During the telephone conference, the responsible comrade of the Ministry of Coal Industry criticized several units by name, including Jilin's Tonghua Mining Bureau. These units have failed to pay attention to safety in production for a long time, resulting in major accidents. For example, the serious gas explosion that occurred in the No 2 pit of the Songshuzhen coal mine of the Tonghua Mining Bureau last November which killed and injured dozens of people was one such accident.

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The responsible comrade of the Ministry of Coal industry emphatically pointed out: In carrying out the policy of safety in production, it is imperative that we put safety first. Whether or not safety conditions can be improved has a bearing on the prospects and destiny of the modernization of our coal mines. It is necessary to consider the observance of safety regulations and the use of safety conditions as prerequisites in evaluating and promoting cadres, selecting advanced units and individuals, and giving out commendations, promotions and wage adjustments. Those who cause accidents should be dealt with sternly in the safety-first spirit, and the responsibility of the leadership concerned should be investigated.

To do a good job in safety work, the Ministry of Coal Industry has decided to establish safety inspection organizations at the ministry and at all provincial coal bureaus and mines under the bureaus. It has also decided to mobilize the masses to create the highest level of safety production in history.

OILFIELD OFFICIALS CRITICIZED FOR DIVERTING FUNDS

OW150334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--Leading officials at the North China Oilfield should be dealt with for diverting large sums of money from maintenance of the oilfield, the purpose for which it was intended, to the construction of clubs and reception buildings, according to seven writers of a letter to the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The authors of the letter, staff members of the branch of the Chinese People's Bank of construction at the oilfield, said that in 1979 ten clubs and four reception buildings were built, costing more than eight million yuan, an average of over 200 yuan per square metre.

The letter, which is published on the front page of China's leading newspaper, said that the construction of such large club facilities and other amenity buildings was entirely unnecessary and was a complete waste as the drilling workers were working in many different locations, some more than a hundred kilometres away. "We think," the correspondents wrote, "it is necessary for new oilfields to have cultural and welfare facilities erected in a planned way. This work must be done in accordance with the state regulations on finance and economics." In the case in question, the letter said, each of the projects covered at least 3,000 square metres. In some instances, per square metre cost was around 250 yuan, twice the cost for civil apartment buildings. Furthermore, the work was done without the approval of the State Council. In an accompanying commentary, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said that strict observation of state finance and economics regulations is important to the realization of China's modernization programme. "Nobody is allowed to divert state funds at will," the paper says. The paper calls on leading cadres at all levels, senior cadres in particular, to observe the state finance and economics regulations.

FINANCE, ACCOUNTING SOCIETIES ESTABLISHED

OW141352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, January 14 (XINHUA)--A Chinese finance society was established recently at a conference on finance in Foshan, Guangdong Province.

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It elected a 109-member council with former Vice-Minister of Finance Rong Zihé as president. Vice-Premier Bo Yibo was named honorary president. The Chinese Accounting Society was set up at the same conference with a 93-member council. Vice-Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian was elected president and vice-minister of the State Planning Commission Duan Yijun was designated honorary president. The Third National Conference on Financial Affairs concluded last week in Foshan. The conference summed up three decades of financial and accounting work and discussed the role of finance and accounting in the national economy. More than 160 papers were submitted to the conference and covered such subjects as improving China's finance work, the balance of payments, credit and foreign exchange.

OPEN-MARKET TRANSACTION OF AUTO PARTS BENEFICIAL

OW150434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Qingdao, 14 Jan--The national fair of auto parts is being held in Jiaonan County, Shandong, and is turning this city on the Yellow Sea into a bustling market. This is the first time auto parts have not been bought and sold under the state's unified distribution system and the first time buyers and sellers have directly conducted free transactions among themselves. Taking part in this fair are little-known small plants run by counties and communes, as well as such prestigious ones as the Changchun No 1 automobile manufacturing factory.

Free transaction of auto parts makes those plants whose product quality is good and whose prices are reasonable still more prosperous. But plants manufacturing inferior quality products at a higher price are having a difficult time. Free transaction also promotes competition and compels improvement of product quality and reduction in costs--which means acting in accordance with objective economic laws. Now that they have the right to make their own decisions, buyers can compare the desired products before choosing what they believe is best. At the same time, manufacturers benefit tremendously because they are motivated.

Despite energetic salesmanship, the Jinan auto parts plant has sold only 170,000 valves, about one-third of its 1979 output. This is because the quality of its products is mediocre. With such a large amount of unsold products, this plant will have trouble with revolving funds, workers' wages, bonuses and fringe benefits. Upon learning of this, the plant's leading cadre went to Jiaonan County to investigate, and he produced a five-point, on-the-spot plan to improve the quality of the plant's products, lower costs and increase output. It has been decided that the plant's products should sell well not only within the country but also on the international market.

Competition, and competition alone, can regulate production. There are more than 2,400 auto parts plants in China, far more than actually needed. Only 670 of them were admitted to this fair, and the others will have to be closed down, suspended, merged or transformed to manufacture something else. Which ones should stay and which should be adjusted? The situation is quite clear after free transactions were conducted at this fair to promote survival of the fittest. Some plants have received many orders while others did not have a single customer. The director of one plant even wept at the fair. In the past, some plants were artificially propped up by the state system of monopoly procurement and marketing but they did not have the necessary conditions to produce quality goods. It is better to close these plants or let them manufacture something else as soon as possible.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SERVES AGRICULTURE, LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW140423 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] This station reports that by conscientiously implementing the eight-character policy for readjusting the national economy, staff members and workers on the chemical industry front have scored gratifying achievements in actively serving agriculture and light industry. Last year's production of chemical fertilizers and other major chemical products for agricultural use as well as soda ash and other major raw materials for light industry, where supply could not meet demand for many years, increased on a relatively larger scale. Among these products, the output of chemical fertilizers was 10.65 million dun, or 23.5 percent greater than 1978. The output of soda ash was more than 1.48 million dun, or 12.2 percent greater than 1978.

The quality of these products has generally improved. Nine kinds of chemical industrial products for supporting agriculture and light industry honorably won state gold and silver prizes. In serving agriculture and light industry, staff members and workers on the chemical industry front have actively engaged in increasing the products marketable in trial-sales and in reducing those less marketable. To insure a rapid increase in the output of the highly effective, less-poisonous pesticide "(Siweiyin)", which was in large demand, the Changzhou Chemical Industry Bureau placed emphasis on providing raw materials that were in short supply to the Changzhou pesticide factory, thus increasing the output of the highly effective, less poisonous pesticide "(Siweiyin)" by over 80 percent in 1979. The staff members and workers on the chemical industry front also have succeeded in trial-producing (?multiple antimould medicine) [duo kang mei su 1122 2123 7199 4790], a pesticide for controlling plant pests. In addition, they have produced rubber shoes for spring and fall use that were welcomed in both rural and city areas. Other new products were also produced. They have also made efforts to improve quality, save energy and lower costs in making fine and inexpensive chemical industrial products for rural areas and light industry.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ARTICLE ON SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALIST SYSTEM

OW130142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 12 January article by Rao Jiangxin: "On Some Understanding of the Superiority of the Socialist System"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan--The 12 January JIEFANGJUN BAO publishes an article entitled "On Some Understanding of the Superiority of the Socialist System" by Rao Jianxin. In view of the muddled ideas of some people in society at present, especially of some young people, the article theoretically deals with some questions and expounds on the superiority of the socialist system. The article is divided into three parts: 1. A distinction should be made between the vestiges of the old society in socialist society and the socialist system itself; 2. A distinction should be made between the defects of some specific systems in socialist society and the superiority of the basic socialist system; and 3. The superiority of the socialist system should not be negated because of the tortuous development of socialism.

In the first part, the article says: We should realize socialism and the socialist system are not quite the same thing. The socialist system is hitherto the most progressive social system in human history--a completely new social system different from all old systems. The essence, or core, of the socialist system is public ownership of the means of production.

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The basic hallmark of a socialist society is that when the socialist system is realized, capitalist private ownership of the means of production is replaced by socialist public ownership of the means of production, and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat in society.

A socialist society and the socialist system are related to but different from each other. In this society, there are various new aspects (in a dominating position) embodying the essence of the socialist system of public ownership, and there are vestiges of various old systems of exploitation and the vestiges and maladies of the old society. Therefore, we can only say the socialist system exists in a socialist society and determines the latter's nature. Under no circumstances must we regard the vestiges and maladies of the old society that exist in socialist society as problems of the socialist system.

The article points out: Some people maintain that because such representatives of the bourgeoisie as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have appeared in socialist society, the root cause of the appearance of such persons exists in the socialist system itself. This view does not correspond to reality. Persons such as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were products of the old society. Since the vestiges of the old society are still present in socialist society, conditions exist for persons such as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to exist or arise. However, in the socialist system based on public ownership of the means of production, there exist no conditions or root causes for the appearance of persons such as Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Still, some other people lump such problems as bureaucracy and cadres' seeking special privileges together with the socialist system, holding that such social phenomena originate from the socialist system. This view is also not correct. The socialist system, characterized by public ownership of the means of production, represents the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of working peoples in a concentrated way. The essence of the socialist system is incompatible with all brands of bureaucracy and the ideas of special privileges. Bureaucracy and the concept of special privileges existing in socialist society are a product of the long influence of the capitalist and feudal systems. These ugly things are out of tune with the socialist system. There is no relationship of cause and effect between the socialist system and these ugly things, which exist in socialist society as vestiges of the old systems.

As for such crimes as theft and robbery, and such anarchic phenomena as gathering people to make disturbances, it is not difficult to see they are a result of the influence of various nonproletariat ideas and are not a problem of the existing socialist system. On the strength of the superiority and tremendous might of the socialist system, we can surely solve these problems through efforts over a long time. This is a major task facing us in practicing socialism.

In the second part, the article points out: When we say the superiority of the socialist system is unmatched, we are referring to the superiority of the basic socialist system compared with the capitalist system. This does not mean our present political and economic systems, including various specific rules and regulations, are perfect and have no defects. As far as its various specific systems are concerned, the socialist system, as all other new things, was not perfect when it came into being. It takes a process for the socialist system to develop from being unsound to being fairly sound, or from being imperfect to being fairly perfect.

The article says: In accordance with the general principles of the basic socialist system, various departments and fronts put down specific systems such as the wage, bonus and management systems.

LAST LINE

These specific systems should embody the principles of the basic socialist system, not deviate from them. However, when formulating various specific systems in accordance with the principles of the basic socialist system, people are handicapped by various subjective conditions. For this reason, specific systems that cannot reflect all the requirements of the basic socialist system at this time must be improved while they are being practiced. Therefore, specific systems and the basic socialist system should not be regarded as the same thing.

When we say the basic socialist system is superior and progressive, we also recognize that there are various defects existing in some specific systems. There are various causes for the existence of these defects, including:

First: Our socialist system is built on the ruins of the old society. Due to force of habit and traditional ideas left over from the old society, people might follow old customs and deviate from the principles of the basic socialist system when formulating and implementing some specific systems. This causes such maladies as bureaucracy and the phenomenon of government offices hardly being accessible.

Second: It takes time for people to understand and grasp the objective laws of socialist economics and politics. If one's knowledge lags behind reality, he will commit faults or shortcomings when formulating and implementing some specific systems.

Third: One more important reason is that because of the existence of class struggle, class enemies use all available means to interfere with and undermine specific systems based on socialism in order to make them deviate from the basic socialist system.

From this it can be seen that the defects in some specific socialist systems are not caused by the basic socialist system. On the contrary, these specific systems have defects precisely because they deviate from the basic socialist system. Therefore, we must never negate the superiority of the basic socialist system because there are defects in some specific systems.

The article continues: After summing up both the positive and negative experiences and lessons since the founding of the PRC by proceeding from our country's present actual conditions, the party Central Committee has put forward the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the national economy. It has also called for upholding the four fundamental principles and strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. All this is aimed at overcoming the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and at making our specific socialist systems in various fields more suited to the objective requirements of the socialist economy and the political situation in our country. All this is conducive to building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state.

In the third part, the article explains why the superiority of the socialist system must not be rejected because of the tortuous development of socialism. The article points out: Our socialist society has developed along a tortuous road for 30 years, on which there have been ups and downs in the national economy. Particularly because of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for 10 years, we suffered very big setbacks in developing the national economy. Both the level of the development of the productive forces and the people's living standards now still lag behind those of developed capitalist countries. Should we doubt or reject the superiority of the socialist system because of the tortuous course our socialist society has taken in developing itself? When one clearly understands the reasons explained above, he will give this definite answer: No.

Things invariably develop in spirals, not along a straight line. ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol II, p 584) This is also true of socialist society. The trend of socialist society's development is going forward and upward. However, in an absolute forward movement, there are also relative backward movements--there are partial, temporary halts or even fallbacks in a given period or under given conditions.

Our socialist cause is manifested in activities being conscientiously carried out by human beings under the guidance of the scientific theory of Marxism for the first time. Socialist construction will eventually develop at high speed, and the socialist cause will certainly advance victoriously. The socialist cause is developing along a tortuous course only for the time being, but this cannot change the general trend of socialist society's development--forward and upward. Our socialist society will certainly be a society that develops at the fastest speed and travels the shortest tortuous road in history, provided we continue to study and grasp objective laws in practice, sum up experiences, uphold a correct line, strive to improve and perfect various specific socialist systems and overcome deviations and mistakes in giving subjective guidance.

The turns and twists in the development of socialist society have a dual nature. They have brought temporary difficulties to our cause and have slowed our pace. At the same time, they have taught us what not to do so we will be able to avoid detours in the future while preparing conditions for a more vigorous development of the revolutionary cause.

The superiority of the socialist system is irresistible, and there are great prospects for the development of socialist society. There is no reason for any pessimistic sentiments and vacillation in this regard.

BRIEFS

STEEL INDUSTRY--Beijing, 1 Jan--China's steel industry achieved gratifying results in increasing the production of badly needed rolled steel and improving product quality. The output of various kinds of rolled steel produced from January to November rose by 2.62 million dun compared with the corresponding period in 1978--a 23 percent increase. In addition, 21 new varieties were successfully developed, including materials used in proton accelerators and alloys for use in manufacturing new aircraft. Up to the present, the industry has overfulfilled the state plans for production of steel, rolled steel and pig iron ahead of schedule. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW]

GRAIN OUTPUT UP--Beijing, 31 Dec--China achieved another bumper harvest in 1979. According to statistics from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the total grain yield reached 630 billion jin, exceeding the 1978 figure by over 20 billion jin. The biggest increase was registered in summer grain, which topped last year's record by 14 billion jin. Although this year's early rice acreage was reduced, output was still slightly higher. The output of middle-season rice in south China and that of corn, sorghum and sweet potatoes in most localities in north China also outstripped last year's record. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW]

COLLIERIES FULFILL PLAN--Beijing, 28 Dec--As of 27 December, China's collieries, whose products are distributed under the unified state plan, had fulfilled the 1979 coal production plan 4 days ahead of schedule. Their coal output reached 354.26 million dun, an increase of 12 million dun over last year. Earlier, these collieries fulfilled the 1979 state plan of tunneling distance 39 days ahead of schedule. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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ANHUI PLA UNITS MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER

Bengbu Municipality

OW150356 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] A certain PLA unit stationed in Bengbu Municipality has recently sent out night patrols to help maintain social order in the municipality. The patrols have been warmly welcomed by the residents, according to a report by (Li Dongxin).

In the past few months, a tiny number of criminals have disturbed social order in Bengbu Municipality by provoking people and creating trouble at night. After being informed of this development, the party committee of the PLA unit decided to dispatch patrols for surveillance and sentry duties in the precincts every night. The comrades on the patrols have been organized by their unit's party committee to earnestly study the laws in force so they would be imbued with the concept of the socialist legal system. When disturbances occur, the patrols on duty come forward and protect the interests of the masses and social order in the precincts has now improved.

Huaiyuan County

OW150358 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Huaiyuan County People's Armed Forces Department has further educated the county's militia in the seven laws and mobilized them to maintain social order in the urban areas in close coordination with public security departments. The department has dispatched militiamen to tell the people to stop gambling. In a number of cases, those found gambling were arrested and escorted to the county's public security organs for interrogation. Since the New Year's Day, Huaiyuan County has increased militia patrols during the day, effectively consolidating political stability and unity in the county.

FUZHOU PLA UNITS RESUME SCIENCE, CULTURE EDUCATION

OW122112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 12 Jan--According to XINHUA reporter Yi Gaizi, Fuzhou PLA units, taking extensive promotion of education in science and culture as a strategic task in the march towards modernization, have in the past year or more trained a large number of qualified personnel, reformed military training and effectively strengthened army modernization. With the shift of work focus for the whole party, Fuzhou PLA units quickly resumed education in science and culture and officially listed it as an item in training plans. The party committee of the Fuzhou PLA units also decided that all units undergoing full-time training should spend 15 percent and technical units 10 percent of their time in studying science and culture, and that former 7 May cadres schools should be changed into cadres' cultural schools to train instructors as well as cadres on a rotational basis.

The leading organ of the Fuzhou PLA units has also established a textbook compilation section, printed nearly 400,000 copies of textbooks and supplementary materials and reprinted 124,000 copies of math and physics textbooks at the junior middle school level to meet the cultural needs of all units. At the same time, all units have established science and culture schools, mapped out plans for education in culture and science and conducted some 160 classes for training instructors. All units have also selected more than 10,000 part-time cultural instructors who have received training at some 5,500 classes attended by cadres and fighters at and below the regimental level.

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Vigorous development of education in science and culture by Fuzhou PLA units has also promoted mass activities to study new technology and management as well as to make technical innovations. New technology and new technical processes are generally valued and adapted by all units. Platoon leader Lin Zhonggen and fighter Yang Gang of the No 2 heavy weapons company of a certain regiment under Jiangxi Provincial Military District boldly designed training equipment by applying optical theories. Last year, with assistance from the units concerned, they successfully made a sight-testing device for 82-mm recoilless guns by using lasers instead of bullets [ba er wu hou zuo li pao ji guang dai dan miao zhun jian cha qi 0360 0059 2477 0683 0976 0500 3517 3423 0342 0108 1734 4178 0402 2914 2686 0892].

ZHEJIANG DEALS WITH HABITUAL TROUBLEMAKER

OW131000 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] (Wei Yuehua), who fabricated charges against others, [words indistinct] and seriously jeopardized social order under the pretext of a petition, was recently sent to be reeducated through labor by the Public Security Bureau of Zhejiang Province.

(Wei Yuehua), whose original name was (Wei Guifang), is a native of Dongyang County, Zhejiang. In 1962 she was returned to Dongyang County by the Commerce Department of Tongren County in Qinghai Province because she willfully made trouble and refused to (?admit her mistakes) after considering the well-being of her children, the departments concerned in Qinghai Province decided to [words indistinct] in 1963. However taking advantage of the Great Cultural Revolution and the lack of communications between Qinghai and Zhejiang provinces at that time, in May 1967 (Wei Yuehua) adopted such despicable methods as deliberately provoking and putting pressure on the party organizations in order to coerce the departments concerned in Qinghai Province into recommending that she be allowed to settle in Zhejiang Province. After returning to Zhejiang Province, (Wei Yuehua) continued to create trouble and fabricate charges against others. The departments concerned in Zhejiang arranged on three occasions to settle her--in Dongyang, Yiwu and Hangzhou--but she refused to cooperate. (Wei Yuehua) even provided a series of unreasonable demands to reject the job arrangements made by the party organizations. She also viciously vilified the cadres who arranged for her settlement.

With the approval of the public security department, in September 1972 she was given 2 years of reeducation through labor. After being released in September 1974, instead of turning over a new leaf, (Wei Yuehua) continued to take the wrong path and unscrupulously created trouble everywhere. On several occasions the provincial personnel bureau and other departments concerned made job arrangements for (Wei Yuehua) at the seed cultivation farms in Jinhua Prefecture and Dongyang County, but she refused to accept them. What is more despicable is the fact that, under the banner of democracy, she advanced a slogan, "we want to survive, we want food and we want work" in an attempt to confuse and poison people's minds. In addition to posting, with the help of others, many big-character posters and large streamers on the street of Hangzhou, (Wei Yuehua) also adopted the sinister method of fabricating facts in order to unscrupulously vilify the leading cadres of the provincial personnel bureau. In launching vicious personal attacks on this bureau's leading cadres, she even went so far as to make the same false charges that were frequently used by Lin Biao and the gang of four to persecute leading cadres. She also shamelessly styled herself as a hero who opposed Lin Biao and the gang of four, in order to swindle others, deceive the masses of people and create chaos.

In view of (Wei Yuehua's) abominable behavior after undergoing reeducation through labor, the provincial public security bureau decided once again to send her to undergo reeducation through labor. In June 1979, when her case was being studied by the provincial public security bureau, (Wei Yuehua) escaped to Beijing and continued to use the same old tricks thereto deceive the comrades who were unaware of the truth. While she was in Beijing, (Wei Yuehua) also unreasonably appealed to the departments concerned of the central authorities. Upon completing the reinvestigation, the People's Procuratorate of Zhejiang Province supported the provincial public security bureau's decision to once again send (Wei Yuehua) to undergo reeducation through labor. The provincial public security bureau has by now brought (Wei Yuehua) back from Beijing to receive reeducation through labor.

ZHEJIANG HOLDS GOVERNMENT SOLIDARITY RALLY FOR PIA UNITS

OW131110 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 12 January, the Zhejiang provincial support-the-army comfort delegation visited the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district to extend the profound affection of the people of Zhejiang. A comfort rally was held at the auditorium of the provincial military district at 1400 hours.

Attending the rally were Chen Zuolin, Zhang Jingtang, (Kang Yuanbing), Mao Qihua and Jiang Baodi, deputy heads of the provincial comfort delegation; Chen Anyu, deputy head of the provincial comfort delegation and head of the fourth subdelegation; (Xing Zitao) and (Gao Zicheng), deputy heads of the fourth subdelegation; Guan Junting, Mou Hanqing, (Zhong Xuewen), Yang Jilin and (Meng Keming), responsible personnel of the provincial military district; and (You Ming) from the PIA units under the provincial military district.

A comfort message was read at the rally by Comrade Chen Zuolin, deputy head of the provincial comfort delegation. He extended warm greetings and sincere comfort to all commanders and fighters of the provincial military district on behalf of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the people of all walks of life in Zhejiang. Speaking at the rally, Comrade Chen Zuolin highly evaluated the immortal exploits performed by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, praised the achievements won by the masses of commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and thanked them for their support to various localities of Zhejiang in achieving the four modernizations. He said: An important condition for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and accelerating the four modernizations is to strengthen army-government and army-people unity. We must further carry forward the glorious tradition that calls on the army and people to unite as one. In the year of 1980, army-government and army-people relations should be further strengthened in order to contribute more to the four modernizations.

A speech was also delivered at the rally by (Meng Keming), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district. Beginning today, the fourth subdelegation of the provincial comfort delegation will start paying comfort visits to the commanders and fighters of the three PIA services stationed in Hangzhou.

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GUANGDONG'S SHAOGUAN MUNICIPALITY SENTENCES FIVE CRIMINALS

HK150422 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The Shaoguan Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a rally on 10 January to pronounce verdicts. Five criminals who sabotaged order in railway communications, illegally boarded trains, damaged cargo, stole state export materials, gave shelter to illegal emigrants who also boarded trains and kept stolen goods, were sentenced to fixed terms of imprisonment according to the law.

Both (Xu Xueqiu) and his brother (Xu Shengqiu) are criminals who kept stolen goods and gave shelter to illegal emigrants. (Xu Xueqiu) was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment while (Xu Shengqiu) was sentenced to 3 years. Criminal (Xu Jiming) joined some people and illegally boarded many trains in Shaoguan Railway South Station and other places last September and October. They pried open the train doors and stole a large number of materials including bearings, foam rubber slippers and emulsified cod liver oil. In addition, they also broke into houses and engaged in burglary. (Xu Jiming) was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

Since the beginning of last August, criminal (Fu Zhiping) had joined with criminal (Liu Guoqiang) to illegally board trains and pry open train doors in (Sanzibei) and Shaoguan Railway South Station. They stole a bicycle, 270 bolts of cotton prints, some 60 bolts of grey khaki and other materials. (Fu Zhiping) and (Liu Guoqiang) were sentenced to 7 and 4 years imprisonment respectively.

XU SHIYOU, OTHERS ATTEND GUANGZHOU ARMY-PEOPLE GATHERING

HK130324 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The army and people of the Guangzhou area held a grand new year-spring festival gathering on 12 January in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou. "Present at the gathering were Xu Shiyou, member of the Politburo and commander of Guangzhou Military Region, and Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor. Yang Shangkun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, presided."

Comrade Xi Zhongxun delivered a speech at the gathering. He praised the PLA stationed in the province for doing much to support and defend socialist construction, maintain public order, and uphold normal order in the border area of the province in the past year. He pointed out: "At present the political and economic situation in the entire country and the entire province is getting better and better. A political situation of stability and unity has appeared. Good news is coming in from all fronts. The new situation and tasks demand that we further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and further consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity in the province in order to provide an important guarantee for defending the border, opposing aggression and accomplishing the four modernizations."

Comrade Xi Zhongxun demanded: "In the new year, the party organizations and people's government at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, seriously implement the preferential treatment policies and do well in caring for and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army-men and revolutionary disabled army-men so that there will be a firm guarantee for their livelihood. It is necessary to do well in resettling demobilized army-men, insuring that they are placed in suitable posts and can play their part. We should encourage them to contribute their efforts to accomplishing the four modernizations."

Gu Jingsheng, deputy political commissar of Guangzhou Military region, also spoke. He said: "At present, the army and people of the whole country are advancing toward the four modernizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee. To build China into a powerful modern socialist state, we must strive for a long-term environment of international peace. We must strive to always maintain the domestic political situation of stability and unity. Strong army-government and army-people unity is a major guarantee for stability and unity in the entire country."

Gu Jingsheng continued: "While working hard to promote the four modernizations, the party organizations, people's government and the masses of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality have carried forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. They have worked hard to give preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army-men, to resettle demobilized and retired army-men, to insure material supplies for the PLA units, and to support the units in carrying out their various tasks. In particular, everyone in the entire province provided even more active support for the army and the front during the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam. We feel extremely proud to have such a heroic people battling shoulder-to-shoulder with us and we are filled with still greater confidence in fulfilling all our tasks."

Gu Jingsheng concluded [begin recording]: "At present international tension is rising. Social-imperialism's ambition to destroy us is not dead. The Vietnamese aggressors are constantly carrying out provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. We are building the four modernizations under war-threatening conditions. The PLA is the loyal defender of the socialist motherland and the four modernizations. In the new year, we must make every effort to insure the implementation of the party's political line and the principle of readjustment, reconstruction, rectification and improvement. We must make full use of the current favorable opportunity, work hard and step up the modernization of the PLA." [end recording]

Also present at the gathering were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial people's government including Liu Tianfu, Wang Quanguo, Wang De, Kou Qingyan, Meng Xiande, Liang Xiang, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Yun Guangying, Li Xuexian and Fan Xixian; responsible comrades of Guangzhou Military region, Guangdong Military District, the Engineering Corps of Guangzhou Military Region, the PLA Physical Culture Academy, the PLA Medical University, the Guangzhou Naval Base, the No 2 Naval School, and the organs of Guangzhou Military Region including Jiang Xieyuan, Huang Ronghai, Ou Zhifu, Liu Changyi, Ye Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Shan Yinzhang, Peng Jiaqing, Yan Fusheng, Zhuang Tian, Lu Ruilin, Lai Chunfeng, Wang Chun, Liao Chongfu, Chen Qingshan, (Zhao Zunkang), Zhao Likuan, (Xia Pingri), Su Kezhi, Xiong Fei, (Xiao Zequan), (Zhou Yikuan), (Zhao Yunhong), (Yang Yixin), and (Duan Huaifu); responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC including Zhang Boquan, Zhou Zhifei, Tan Tiandu, Wang Yue, Zhou Nan, Huang Kang, and Liao Siguang; responsible comrades of Guangzhou Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees including Du Zhenxiang, Xue Yan, Fan Hua, Lin Xi, Ou Chu, Luo Fanqun, Gao Xin, Xiao Ming, Zhong Ruben, Li Rui, Hu Nanqing, Sun Leyi, Tang Guoliang, (Liu Bo), (Li Zhenqing), (Chen Jun), (Han Tao), and Liu Guilan; and Tang Guangli, president of the provincial higher people's court.

HUNAN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HK120437 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Jan 80 HK

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 12 January article by (Chen Rong): "Promote the Four Modernizations Amid Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The article says: Political stability and unity is the fundamental guarantee for steady economic development. Since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, a brand-new political situation of promoting the "four modernizations amid stability and unity has appeared throughout the province. The general situation is very good. This was not easily gained.

However, we must clearly realize that factors of instability and disunity still exist amid the excellent situation, and that interference from left and right still exists. In particular a very small number of people who have been very deeply poisoned by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four endanger stability and unity by using their old tricks of "Xiang Zhuang performing the sword dance" [as a cover for his attempt on Liu Bang's life] and causing confusion. They pursue bourgeois liberalization while waving the signboard of democracy, or pursue anarchism while waving the signboard of antibureaucratism, or pursue extreme individualism while waving the signboard of caring for the people's livelihood. There are also a very few dregs of society who pay even less heed to state laws and discipline and frenziedly commit all kinds of crimes, sabotaging social order. This situation shows in order that to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, we must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and further eliminate its remnant poisons. We must also learn how to use and resolutely apply the weapon of law to struggle against all kinds of sinister tendencies which sabotage stability and unity.

The article says: Promoting the four modernizations amid stability and unity represents the fundamental interest of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The 50 million people of Hunan must always think about this overall situation and spontaneously uphold this overall situation. We must correctly handle the relations between freedom and discipline and between democracy and centralism, spontaneously uphold the four basic principles, and ceaselessly strengthen unity between the workers and the peasants, between the cadres and the masses, between the army and the people, between the different nationalities, between new and old cadres, between worker-peasant cadres and intellectuals, and between people inside and outside the party. We must further do well in implementing policies and in handling people's letters and visits. In short, we must all be still better promoters of stability and unity in the new year and make our own proper contributions to spurring production and construction in the province.

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO REFUTES 'DANGER OF TRUST'

OW130900 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] WEN HUI BAO today carries on its third page an article by (Guo Luoxi), entitled "Refute the So-called Danger of Trust." The article states that the interests of the people were damaged in the past because they trusted sham Marxism-Leninism. This is why people talk about the danger of trust. However, the danger of trust is not too difficult to overcome as long as we can prove in actual practice that upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought serves the interests of the people. Any theory that serves the interests of the people will eventually be accepted by the people and become a tremendous material force.

SICHUAN RIBAO ENCOURAGES RURAL PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY

HK130521 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpts] In the course of last year's practice, the responsibility system of contracting work to work groups and linking remuneration to output has already displayed very great superiority on more than half the province's production teams. This system has effectively mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants. Given similar conditions, increases in output are much greater in units which have instituted this system than in those which have not, while losses caused by natural disasters are much smaller. An important reason why production was originally backward in some production teams was that their management was chaotic, responsibilities were not clearly defined, and there was too little remuneration for too many people. This damaged the peasants' enthusiasm. This situation has improved in varying degrees since the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output was instituted. There have been remarkable changes in many backward teams.

The 13 January SICHUAN RIBAO frontpages a contributing commentator's article, the fifth in its series on emancipating the mind, implementing policies, and livening up the rural economy. The article is entitled "Do a Good Job of Organizing the Responsibility System of Linking Remuneration to Output." The article says: Experience has proven that completely eradicating the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and further emancipating our minds is the precondition for doing well in organizing the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output. At present, some comrades still harbor lingering fears and are still carrying burdens around. Some comrades who have been rather deeply influenced by leftism are fond of "large and poor;" they fail to seriously investigate and study how to develop the productive forces; they resent it and accuse others of pursuing rightism the moment contracting work to work groups is mentioned. These comrades should be emancipated from the conventions of leftism. We must persistently take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. We must proceed from the nature of the rural productive forces and adopt corresponding management methods and responsibility systems so that manpower and talent will be integrated with the natural resources and the material wealth of society will be increased.

The method of contracting field production to work groups, contracting diversification items to specialized teams, groups, households or individuals, and calculating labor remuneration by linking it to output constitutes a production responsibility system under the premise of insuring unified accounting and distribution by the production team. This system upholds socialist public ownership and the principle of distribution according to work. It is certainly not so-called "rightist retrogression." Contracting field production to work groups and diversification items to specialized teams, groups, households or individuals, is a new method which suits the needs of specialized production. Gradually instituting specialized production is definitely superior to "small and complete;" it helps to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm to bring into play each person's special abilities, and to make full use of natural resources for developing production. Since large- or small-scale collective labor in the course of production is certainly not a hallmark for distinguishing between socialism and capitalism, how can it be said that it is "rightist retrogression" to contract field production to work groups and diversification to specialized teams, groups, households or individuals?

The leading comrades at all levels should adopt an enthusiastic attitude in studying new conditions and solving new problems. They should not make a fuss when they encounter a little problem, nor should they worry about the bother involved because there are certain contradictions which need solving. They must work in a positive way to advance and gradually perfect this responsibility system.

SICHUAN CCP OUTLINES SELF-MANAGEMENT RIGHTS IN EDUCATION

HK140216 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Jan 80 HK

[Text] In accordance with the proposal of provincial CCP committee First Secretary Zhao Ziyang on allowing institutes of higher learning a certain degree of self-management the Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a meeting on 12 January which approved (?specific) opinions on opening up sources of finance, establishing university and college funds and setting up a bonus system in the province's institutes of higher learning.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said at a recent forum of principal responsible persons of some institutes of high learning: Problems in the welfare of teachers and students at institutes of high learning should be placed in an important position on the agenda of the party committees for serious study and solution. An important immediate measure is to give the schools a certain degree of self-management and establish university and college funds. This should first be carried out in universities and colleges on a trial basis, and afterwards extended to middle and primary schools.

In accordance with the spirit of Comrade Zhao Ziyang's talk, the provincial units concerned have carried out repeated investigations and studies, proceeded from the actual conditions of the province, and put forward opinions to be adopted and implemented on a trial basis by the provincial people's government. The opinions demand that, under the premise of fulfilling the state's enrollment, teaching and scientific research plans and improving the quality of teaching and academic standards, the universities and colleges should tap all potential, open up financial sources, and establish university and college funds. They should use part of their increased income to gradually improve conditions for running the schools and the collective welfare facilities for teachers, students and workers, and award bonuses to the advanced in order to encourage the development of more talented people and spur rapid results. The opinions stipulate that the use of revenue derived from the following sources should be controlled by the schools: income from school-run factories for practical study and experiment which produce items for other units, and from sales of the products of such factories; income from carrying out experiments, calculations, chemical testing, translation, design, manufacture of samples, drawing and printing as commissioned by other units; income from providing the results of scientific experiments and from undertaking scientific experiments and trial manufacture for other units; income from selling products developed through scientific research; income from running short study courses and refresher courses not covered by the plans, and running spare-time universities and continuation correspondence courses; income from that portion of remuneration handed over to the state from participation in paid labor by teachers and staff; income from all drafting fees belonging to the schools and from performances, lectures and preparing treatises; income from experimental agricultural and forestry farms, breeding stock and horticulture; and income from use of halls, hostels, vehicles and so on by other units. The opinions stipulate that the schools have the right to issue as bonuses to staff and workers one-third or one-half the total fund income. Bonuses for teaching and scientific research staff should be slightly higher than that for workers.

CHENGDU PLA UNITS HOLD GOVERNMENT SOLIDARITY RALLY

HK120503 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Chengdu PLA units recently held a rally of units stationed in Chengdu to conduct education in supporting the government and cherishing the people. Zhong Hanhua, Wei Jie, Chen Mingyi, Li Wenqing, Wang Dongbao, Ouyang Ping, (Xie Yunhui), (Jin Zhongshan) and Lu Jiahua, responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units, and Yu Hongyuan, chief of the units' adviser group, attended the rally.

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Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua made a speech and Deputy Political Commissar (Xie Yunhui) made a mobilization report on doing a good job of supporting the government and cherishing the people in the new situation. (Xie Yunhui) explained the importance of this work and demanded that the PLA units regard taking part in and supporting the building of socialist modernization as their central task in supporting the government and cherishing the people in 1980. He emphasized: "It is necessary to properly handle historical problems remaining in army-people relations, spontaneously respect the local party, government and mass organizations, respect the local cadres and masses, carry out the policies and decrees of the party and state in a model way and launch extensive activities to learn from Lei Feng and do good deeds for the masses."

BRIEFS

XIZANG COMFORT GROUP--The Xizang regional comfort group for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents will leave for Shannan, Lhasa and Xigaze prefectures on 3 January to visit border defense units, medical personnel, the sick and wounded in hospitals, dependents of martyrs and disabled and demobilized army men. The comfort group members include Comrades (Fang Shizhen), (Su Mu), (He Shan), (Yang Guang), (Hu Yuping), (Fu-shan-yi-ma) and (Fu-shan-qi-chun). The regional song and dance ensemble and two opera troupes will accompany the group to stage special performances for the PLA in these prefectures. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW]

XIZANG RELIEF WORK--Lhasa, 8 Jan--Departments of civil affairs in Tibet have sent 520 expert work groups to help more than 4,500 production teams doing relief work among peasants in the countryside. The teams help peasants who have been hit by bad weather, illness or lack of manpower. Over the past year, the authorities have supplied the peasants with 4,485 tons of grain, 2,830 milking cows, 1,200 sheep, clothes, more than 43,000 quilts and 52,000 household utensils, and provided tools and accommodation. The departments of civil affairs also helped peasants to readjust the policy of management of agriculture and animal husbandry and encourage the collective and domestic side-line occupations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW]

XIZANG TO POPULARIZE PRIMARY EDUCATION--On the basis of investigations made by five investigation groups sent to Lhasa, Shannan, Qamdo, Xigaze and Nagqu prefectures since last October, Xizang Regional Education Department has decided to concentrate efforts on popularizing education at primary school level. The investigation groups found that popularization of primary school education is very slow in the region. Contributing factors are poor living standards of some people, inferior quality of teaching and low attendance rate among school-age children due to a large percentage of them having no constant place of residence. Other reasons are: Unreliable supply of teaching materials, serious shortage of classrooms and teaching equipment, low ability of teachers, ignorance of management among teaching cadres, unbalanced proportions between colleges, middle schools and primary schools due to failure to focus on the popularization of primary school education, and ill management of the educational fund. The investigation groups call for readjustment of the distribution of colleges, middle and primary schools in Xizang in order to build an educational system suitable to the region and give priority to primary school education in utilizing the manpower, financial and material resources, and active training of primary school teachers. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW]

BEIJING RIBAO: BEIJING LEADERS COMFORT PLA UNITS

HK141104 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Beijing RIBAO report: "Beijing Municipality's Responsible Comrades of the Party, Government and Army Warmly Comfort PLA Units"]

[Excerpt] On the morning of the new year, responsible comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the Beijing Garrison went to a certain regiment of the Beijing Garrison and the No 2 battalion of a certain PLA unit and warmly comforted the commanders and fighters of these PLA units.

Participating in the comfort activities were: Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress; Wang Chun, secretary of the municipal CCO committee and vice mayor of Beijing Municipality; Zhao Pengfei, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress and chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Bai Jiefu, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayor of Beijing Municipality; Lu Yu, vice mayor and concurrently secretary general of Beijing Municipality; Wu Lieh, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units and second political commissar of the Beijing Garrison; Li Zhongxuan, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units and first deputy commander of the Beijing Garrison; and Wei Yingji, chief of staff of the Beijing Garrison.

On 1 January, there was a warm and festive atmosphere of celebrating New Year's Day inside and outside the barrack sites of the certain regiment of the Beijing Garrison and the No 2 battalion of a certain PLA unit. When the leading comrades of Beijing Municipality and the Beijing Garrison arrived at the sites where the PLA units are stationed, they were warmly welcomed by the cadres and fighters. They happily gathered together with the commanders and fighters and celebrated the festive season. At a forum, the leading comrades and the cadres and fighters reviewed together the journey during the war years when the army and people fought side by side and courageously killed the enemies. They also reviewed the glorious tradition of our party and army in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and armymen and of supporting the government and cherishing the people. They discussed the great achievements scored under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and after the smashing of the "gang of four" and also looked ahead at the bright prospects of realizing the four modernizations. At the forum, the leading comrades also listened to introductory reports by Division Commander Li Yutang, Division Political Commissar Wang Dexin, Regiment Commander Li Zizhong and Regiment Commanders Zhang Xiuxiang and Zhang Hengxi about their situations and achievements in the building of the PLA units and in supporting the government and cherishing the people. They also modestly solicited views and suggestions from the cadres and fighters..

BEIJING 1979 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

OW121847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)--Beijing added 2.82 million square metres of housing in 1979, the highest record since 1949. This was a 64 percent increase over 1978 when 1.72 square metres were put up. The 1977 figure was 1.25 million square metres.

The spokesman for the municipal construction commission recalled that Beijing housing construction between 1950 and 1966 averaged 1,060,000 square metres annually. In the 1967-1976 period, it dropped to 600,000 square metres a year. Population continued to grow, and there is a serious housing shortage. More than 100,000 Beijing families in 1979 were badly in need of better housing. The municipal people's government intends to increase the rate of house building. This year's plan calls for construction to start on twelve newly designed residential quarters on the outskirts. Work has already started on roads, water mains and sewers for the project which is planned to cover 400 hectares. Some apartments will be reserved for sale to returned Overseas Chinese and their families.

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In addition to government building programmes, the municipality also encourages enterprises to build their own living quarters and assigns special allocations for housing for non-profit institutions such as schools, hospitals and research institutions. The government also promises to provide construction workers for organisations that have the funds, building material and land to build new living quarters.

NEI MONGGOL: KONG FEI ATTENDS STEEL MILL DEMONSTRATION

SK111158 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Hohhot Municipal Iron and Steel Company successfully met the 1979 work target set by the state for the installation of its No 650 rolling mill--a major construction project in our region.

On 8 January the Hohhot Municipal Iron and Steel Company held a celebration meeting, at which a test run was made of the whole series of machines involved in this new project. Attending the meeting were Comrades Kong Fei, Liu Jingping, Zhou Beifeng, (Li Bingsan) and Wang Xi, leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, and Comrade Bu He, first secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of this municipality. Liu Jingping, secretary of the regional CCP committee, addressed the meeting. Messages of greetings were received from the regional CCP committee, the regional people's government, the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee and the Hohhot Municipal People's Government.

Also present at the meeting were representatives from the various departments engaged in the design and construction of the rolling mill and from the units responsible for supplying materials required for this project as well as cadres, engineers, technicians and workers of the Hohhot Municipal Iron and Steel Company. A total of more than 2,000 people attended the meeting.

The No 650 rolling mill of the Hohhot Municipal Iron and Steel Company is a major construction project in our region. All work, including the design of the whole project and the building and installation of the machines, was handled by engineers, technicians and workers in this region. Techniques up to advanced domestic levels and new engineering materials were used in building this mill, which is a rather large project noted for its complicated structure and its relatively high degree of automation. The project received great attention from the state departments concerned and the regional CCP committee, and every effort was made to insure the smooth progress of the work.

In building this project, leading cadres at all levels personally came to the worksite, not only to direct the work but also to take part in labor along with the workers. The broad masses of engineers, technicians and workers braved winds, snow and cold weather to do hard work, even neglecting their sleep and meals. The work completed after some 7 months of hard work is worth some 23.15 million yuan. The weight of machines and equipment installed thus far totals some 2,200 tons. The main part of the workshop and the supporting facilities have been essentially completed. The total area of this project is 33,000 square meters.

During the test run of the rolling mill, the leading comrades of the party and government organs of the autonomous region and Hohhot Municipality watched the operations of the machines. After inquiring in detail about the construction and installation of the mill, the leading comrades saluted the broad masses of staff and workers and encouraged them to continue their fine work, unite as one and make new contributions to putting the mill into operation as soon as possible.

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YANG YICHEN, OTHERS RECEIVE HEILONGJIANG MILITARY OFFICIALS

SK131138 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our correspondent (Lu Yinghua), the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District organized three comfort groups which, during the new year period, visited the provincial and Harbin municipal government organs and the government organs in the area where they are stationed to solicit the organs' opinions. In paying visits to the government organs, groups were led by leading comrades of the provincial military district, including Zhao Xianshun, Zhao Xingyuan, (Wang Pile), Xie Changhua, (Yao Xitong), (Zuo Genyuan), (Fan Jingyue), (Li Xianglan), (Zhan Gongsheng) and (Sun Menting); as well as by leading persons from headquarters, the political departments and the logistic departments. The groups were cordially and enthusiastically received by leading comrades of the provincial and Harbin municipal party and government organs, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, (Wang Zhao), (Wang Huacheng), (Zhao Guoqiang), (Gao Heng), (Yang Jieyong), (Zhang Ping), (Wang Shijie), (Zhang Keping) and (Guo Changsheng); as well as by leading persons of the departments concerned.

Leading comrades of the provincial military district, on behalf of the organs and PLA units in the provincial military district, expressed thanks for the support and kind attention paid by the local governments and the broad masses to the PLA units and made a sincere self-criticism on the problems left over by the movement of "three supports and two militaries" and on other problems which had affected the relationship between the army and the government and between army men and civilians. At the same time, they also earnestly listened to the opinions given by the provincial and municipal leading comrades.

At forums held during the visits, the provincial and municipal leadership warmly praised the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the provincial military district who had scored achievements in the movement of supporting the government and cherishing the people and in supporting the local socialist construction, sincerely listened to the proposals and demands for the provincial and municipal leading organs given by the provincial military district and pledged to sincerely study and implement these proposals and demands.

Visits paid by the groups have been carried out in an atmosphere full of unity between the army and the government from the beginning to the end. Comrades of both the army and the government expressed that they should unite as one, work with one heart and one mind and make all-out efforts in the new year in order to score new achievements in the 1980's which are full of bright prospects.

WANG ENMAO PRAISES JILIN PLA UNITS

SK140435 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, following the comfort visit paid by responsible comrades of the provincial and Changchun municipal party and government organs to the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, since 7 January the principal leading comrades of the military district and the PLA units have led the groups paying a visit in return to the provincial and municipal party and government organs to solicit their opinions, resulting in the further enhancement of revolutionary unity between the army and the government and between army men and civilians.

Joining in the visits were principal leading comrades of the provincial military district including He Yufa, Su Junlu, (Liu Fengming), (Peng Zhaogtao), (Jiang Zuo), (Yan Guoguang) and (Wang Yizhi). Receiving the groups were responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party and government organs, including Wang Enmao, (Li Biping), Yu Lin, Zhang Shiyang, Zong Xiyun, Yang Zhantao, Ren Qingyuan, Chen Zhong and (Wang Dajing), who also held cordial talks with them.

Comrades of the local party and government organs pointed out that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun had successfully kept the PLA purpose firmly in mind, had strictly implemented the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, had carried forward the glorious tradition of the People's Army of supporting the government and cherishing the people and had set an example in implementing the party and government policies and laws. They had also scored great achievements in actively supporting the work of the local party and government organs and the local mass organizations, as well as the production work of industry and agriculture, giving a hand in the training of militiamen, assisting the people in preventing or controlling diseases, training backbone technical personnel, joining in rescue and relief activities, maintaining social order and public security, and safeguarding socialist modernization.

Comrades of the PLA units praised the loving concern given by the local organs and the people to the army, which is made up of their songs. They said that frequent proposals and criticism from the local organs and the people would be highly welcomed so that the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people could be carried forward even better.

While receiving the visiting group from a certain PLA unit stationed locally, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Achievements scored by the army in supporting local work are very great and extensive. We would like to express thanks for them. Many fine traditions of the PLA can be followed sincerely by the local organs and the people. He put forward the following aspects for attention in this regard: 1. It is necessary to learn from the PLA's fine tradition of attaching importance on unity. 2. It is necessary to learn from the PLA's fine tradition of acting in accordance with the orders in all work. 3. It is necessary to learn from the PLA's fine tradition of arduous struggle. 4. It is necessary to learn from the PLA's fine tradition of setting up strict organizational discipline. Although the local organs are not military organizations, they should also establish strict organizational discipline. During the days when Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amuck, the lack of discipline caused great trouble to the local organs and the people. The serious situation in which anarchism and out-and-out individualism prevail should be checked and eliminated. 5. It is necessary to learn from the PLA's fine tradition of respecting the unified leadership of the local party committee and actively supporting local socialist construction.

Comrade Wang Enmao stated: Having a good grasp of the PLA's fine traditions as a whole is of great importance in responding to the call issued by the central authorities in regard to achieving unity among the people of various nationalities throughout the country, bringing into play all contributing factors, working with one heart and one mind, as well as going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Over the past few days, principal leading comrades of other PLA units stationed in our province have also paid visits in return to the local party and government leading organs to solicit their opinions. Their mutual visits have brought about a new situation of the unity between the army and the government and between army men and civilians.

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REN ZHONGYI, LI DESHENG WORK AT SHENYANG POWERPLANT

SK150840 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK

[Text] Yesterday Commander Li Desheng, Political Commissar Gan Weiha, Deputy Commanders Jiang Yonghui, Xiao Quanfu and (Xie Zhenhua), Deputy Political Commissars Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Wu and Fu Kuiqing and Adviser (He Jingzhi) of the Shenyang PLA units along with responsible comrades of the leading organ of the Shenyang PLA units and responsible comrades of various major units stationed in Shenyang led some 2,000 commanders and fighters from the PLA organizations and units in the municipality to take part in physical labor at the second-phase expansion worksite of the Shenyang powerplant.

On arriving at the powerplant, Li Desheng and the other comrades met with Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Xie Huangtian, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Guo Feng, first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee; (Deng Zhongru), (Wang Danbo) and (Liu Zenghao), secretaries of the municipal CCP committee; and (Li Cheng), vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, who were also taking part in physical labor there. They were very happy to meet each other. Comrade Ren Zhongyi firmly held Commander Li's hand and said: "We should learn from the PLA." Comrade Li said: "We should humbly learn from the people." Then, they both said: "We should learn from each other."

In doing physical labor, Li Desheng, Gan Weiha, Ren Zhongyi and the other leading comrades, spades in hand, worked strenuously and enthusiastically along with the workers to fill a 4-meter-deep pit with earth. Spurred on by the leaders' action, the army men and civilians worked shoulder to shoulder with all their might. This brought to the worksite an atmosphere in which the army was cherishing the people, the people were supporting the army and they were united as closely as one family.

While doing physical labor, Li Desheng and the other leading comrades earnestly inquired about the work of the Shenyang powerplant, and Plant Director (Liu Weimin) made a brief report in this regard to the leaders. Li Desheng and the other leaders were satisfied with the report and earnestly encouraged the cadres and workers of the plant to contribute even more to the early completion of the expansion project. Deeply inspired, the cadres and workers of the plant unanimously thanked the PLA for its mighty support and pledged to work even harder so that their plant would play a due role in the four modernizations at an early date.

During the past few days the leading organizations of the artillery, armored and engineering corps of the Shenyang PLA units and their subordinate units have carried forward the glorious tradition of our army and supported local socialist construction in response to a call issued by the party committee of the Shenyang PLA units. They have sent their commanders and fighters in several groups to take part in labor at the Shenyang powerplant.

BRIEFS

JILIN 1979 GRAIN PRODUCTION--Beijing, 7 Jan--After overcoming severe cold weather, Yushu County, Jilin Province, reaped another bumper harvest of grain in 1979. The amount of marketable grain the county sold to the state exceeded 800 million jin, showing an increase of more than 80 million jin over 1978. The amount was the largest among the country's more than 2,000 counties and banners. The county's total grain output in 1979 exceeded 1.8 billion jin, or 17 percent greater than 1978. Its total income from agricultural and sideline production increased more than 40 million yuan over 1978. The average per capita income also rose from 124 yuan in 1978 to 140 yuan in 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW]

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WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON CHINA'S SPACE TECHNOLOGY

HK141123 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Jan 80 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "The Development of China's Space Technology"]

[Excerpt] Shanghai WEN HUI BAO has published a series of photographs showing how China's spacemen are being trained. It showed several spacemen undergoing such tests as "quake," "centrifugal force," "shock" and "weightlessness" under an analogous zero-gravity environment. In addition, Shanghai JEIFANG RIBAO published photographs of a dog who has returned from space. These two series of photographs indicate that China's spacemen will soon be traveling through space.

The progress from the launching and retrieving of satellites to the prospective launching a manned satellite demonstrates that China's technological modernization has reached a new milestone. China launched its first satellite 9 years ago and this opened up a new stage of development for China's space technology. Since then, China has launched eight satellites one after another.

According to the speculations of the Western science and technology circles, the fourth satellite which was launched was a reconnaissance type equipped with photographic equipment. It could regularly pass over the Soviet military sites in Siberia and its missile launching site in the west. This is a development in China's space technology.

China consecutively launched its sixth and seventh satellites in 1976 and its eighth satellite at the beginning of 1978. The last three satellites were different from the previous five launched in that they all returned successfully. The successful launching and reentry of a satellite marks another great development in space technology. To bring back a satellite, three difficulties had to be overcome: deceleration, heat-resistance and landing. The ability to overcome these three difficulties indicates that China has accurately mastered remote control techniques which enabled satellites to reenter the atmosphere at the calculated angles and land according to schedule without the slightest error. It also shows that China can produce a heat-resisting alloy which enables satellites to withstand the high temperatures of reentry.

How many countries in the world can retrieve the satellites they have launched? Apart from the Soviet Union and the United States, China is the third country in the world to master this kind of space technology.

The mastery of retrieval technology is the prerequisite for launching manned satellites. In addition, we must also solve the whole series of biological problems concerning how spacemen can adapt to space life, problems of how to avoid the radiation of cosmic rays and meteor attacks and so on. The development from retrieving satellites to launching manned satellites is a great sign of progress in science and technology.

Soon China will launch manned satellites. When Minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building Song Renqiong visited Japan in 1978, he disclosed: "China has already mastered the technology of launching manned satellites." The photographs of China's spacemen are clear evidence of this.

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